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THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

Official Publication of the American Catholic Sociological Society

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The Department of Sociology of The Catholic University of America, 1894-1955

This report presents data on two aspects of the development of the Department of Sociology of The Catholic University of America. It first traces the major status and staff changes; secondly, it presents a chronological list of graduates with advanced degrees with the titles of their submitted research. Undergraduate and internal developments are not treated.

Status and Staff

From 1892 to 1894 Father William Joseph Kerby studied Moral Theology under Dr. Thomas J. Bouquillon, earning the Licentiate in Sacred Theology; Bouquillon then "included in his work the study of Communism, Socialism, Poverty and Relief, Property, Commerce and Wages, the Ethics of the Family, Justice and Temperance in their theological and sociological aspects, the History of Charities, Crime, Correction and Punishment with reference to criminology and penology," and Bouquillon's later Theology offerings seem similarly comprehensive.

The *Year Book* of 1894-5 states that the "Department of Sociology" will offer certain courses "in the history and philosophy of the various forms of human association."¹ The *Rector's Report* of 1895 seems more reserved, for it states a School of Social Sciences is being planned and that "Reverend Doctor Z. Rooker and Reverend Professor William Kerby" would be in charge of Sociology; this plan had taken such shape that in January 1895, Father Kerby was being brought back to the University. Deliberations finally placed the "School of Social Sciences" administratively under the Faculty of Law, with three Departments: Ethics-Sociology, Political Economy, and Political Science-Law.

It was further decided to send Father Kerby abroad for studies in "social legislation" in April 1895; he began at Louvain, but in 1895-6 followed the courses of Simmel, Schmoller and Wagner at Berlin and then returned to Louvain where he

¹ This and the above quotation from a letter of Dr. Kerby to Professor L. L. Bernard (November 28, 1927) are in Department files.

received his *Doctorat en sciences politiques et sociales* in 1897.

Meanwhile, according to the 1896 *Rector's Report*, Dr. Zooker handled Ethics, and Dr. Bouquillon "sociology proper;" the latter seems to have been presented mainly in Theology courses, for apparently the impressive courses in Sociology were not taught. The Department of Ethics-Sociology was awkwardly situated; its Dean, Dr. William C. Robinson, leaves little doubt about his views:

The Science of Sociology, so far as it can yet be called a science, is distinctly philosophical . . . it seemed, as if Sociology properly belonged in the School of Philosophy . . . The Senate has transferred the work in Sociology to the School of Philosophy.²

This transfer seems to have occurred in a period of very blurred administrative lines generally; the next year Economics and Politics were similarly transferred."

Kerby, on his return from Europe in 1897, was named Associate Professor in Sociology, a Department with two students and two courses.³ The number of students and courses increased; for example, in 1900-01, the courses included one on the Labor Movement. This proved to be a challenge to Father J. A. Ryan,⁴ a Moral Theology student (1898-1902) under Bouquillon, as well as to many others; their research submitted for Theology degrees could as well have been submitted for Sociology, and the Kerby signature appears on many a graduation record. The first advanced degree in Sociology, however, was conferred in 1904. Doctor Kerby simply writes of these days:

In 1904 the Department of Economics and Sociology jointly installed an exhibit of Catholic Charities at the St. Louis Exposition. In that same period the School of Social Sciences was dissolved as an administrative unit and the de-

² *Rector's Report*, 1897, pp. 38-9.

³ William Joseph Kerby (1870-1936) became Professor of Sociology in 1906 and remained Head of the Department until 1933. He really organized and then served as secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities (1910-20). He was editor of its *St. Vincent de Paul Quarterly* (1911-17), later, *Catholic Charities Review*. He also served as editor of the *American Ecclesiastic Review* (1927-36).

⁴ John Augustine Ryan (1869-1945) began teaching at Catholic University in 1915, advancing to Professor of Moral Theology. In 1932-39 he taught in the Department of Sociology, but for years Sociology students generally had taken his course in Industrial Ethics.

partment of Sociology was placed under the Faculty of Philosophy.⁵

The Department had been under the School of Philosophy, according to *Rector's Reports* (1898+) and Commencement programs (1904+). Stressing its position at this point in effect staked a claim for social welfare matters under Sociology. In 1908-09 Dr. Kerby taught the course "The Sociological Background of Poverty, Aims and Methods in Charity." This spearheaded continued studies in modernizing welfare work.

World War I activities were many, and Dr. Kerby's involvements in local, diocesan and national affairs demanded increasing attention. Dr. John O'Grady, after taking his doctorate in Economics in 1915, was engaged to help with the social work activities of the Department; he became Professor in Sociology in 1928.⁶ Dr. John M. Cooper, who had taught at The Catholic University since 1909, became a member of the staff in 1920 and Professor in Anthropology in 1928.⁷

Meanwhile, the National Catholic Service School (NCSS) was developed; Dr. Kerby, who was prominent in its organization, served as its head from 1924 to 1929. In 1923 it became affiliated with the University, its degrees being granted through the Department until from 1927 through 1931 it granted its own M.A. (in Sociology) degrees. Dr. Paul Hanly Furfey began teaching in 1925, and in 1928 took over the direction of NCSS research; he became an Associate Professor in 1931.⁸ Paralleling these increases in personnel and activities, the number of students was steadily increasing. Dr. Kerby remained as Head of the Department until 1933.

⁵ Letter of Dr. Kerby to Professor L. L. Bernard.

⁶ John O'Grady (1886-) was an assistant pastor in Omaha for three years before entering the University in 1912. He became Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in 1919 and editor of *Catholic Charities Review* in 1920.

⁷ John Montgomery Cooper (1881-1949) took his Ph.D. and S.T.D. in Rome in 1902 and 1905. From 1905 to 1918 he served as an assistant pastor in St. Matthew Parish, Washington, meanwhile teaching at the University. After World War I, he increasingly taught Anthropology, first as a member of the Sociology staff, Head of the Department 1933-34, and later in a separate Anthropology Department.

⁸ Paul Hanly Furfey (1896-), after working for his M.A., in Psychology (1917-18), then entered the seminary and was ordained in 1922. He then returned to the University and obtained his doctoral degree in Sociology in 1926; while awaiting the printing of his thesis, Father Furfey began teaching. He became professor of Sociology in 1940 but has served as either Acting or Full Head of the Department since 1934.

In 1930 the Department of Sociology was transferred to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, where it remained until 1937; here it had close ties with Anthropology until the latter's Department was set up in 1934. In 1929 the National Catholic Service School became the National Catholic School of Social Service (NCSSS), but its degrees were awarded through the Graduate School from 1932 through 1936; Dr. Kerby remained active in teaching and guiding NCSSS, and Dr. Furfey continued supervising student research.

Meanwhile, the School of Social Work was being formed, mainly under Dr. O'Grady; its Master in Arts degrees were also awarded by the Graduate School until 1934 when it began granting its own "Masters in Social Work" and "Doctors in Social Science." None of these post-1933 degrees of the School of Social Work are herein credited to the Department of Sociology. For 1937, however, though the NCSSS Masters in Arts were formally conferred through the School of Social Work, they are credited to the Sociology Department.

There were notable shifts in the staff personnel; they were as follows in selected years:

1933-4	1934-5
J. M. Cooper, Professor of Anthropology, Acting Head	P. H. Furfey, Associate Prof. in Sociology, Acting Head
J. O'Grady, Professor of Sociology	W. Kerby, Professor of Sociology
P. H. Furfey, Associate Prof. of Sociology	J. A. Ryan, Professor of Moral Theology
J. A. Ryan, Professor of Moral Theology	G. Briefs, Professor
R. Flannery, Assistant	P. Robert, Instructor
M. E. Walsh, Assistant	M. E. Walsh, Assistant

By 1936-37 P. H. Furfey was Head, and other members of the staff were J. A. Ryan, P. Robert⁹ and M. E. Walsh.¹⁰ Thus the stay of the Department of Sociology in the Graduate School was

⁹ Percy A. Robert (1904-1944) received the M.A. and the Diploma in Social Work at McGill University in 1928. He began teaching in New York and at The Catholic University (1934), obtaining his Ph. D. from New York University in 1938. In 1939 he became an Assistant Professor. In 1942 he was called to his native Canada to direct sociological studies involved in the war effort, a position from which he never returned.

¹⁰ Mary E. Walsh (1905-) received her M.A. at the National Catholic Service School in 1929. She then did social work in Toledo. Returning to The Catholic University in 1932, she became a student assistant in 1933-4 and received her doctorate in Sociology in 1937. In 1944 and 1947 she became Assistant and Associate Professor, respectively.

marked by continued growth but pronounced administrative and staff changes.

In September 1937 the Department of Sociology, with those of Economics and Politics, began operating in the new School of Social Science; with Dr. P. H. Furfey, Acting Head of the Department, were J. A. Ryan, P. Robert, M. E. Walsh, G. Sellew and E. Schmiedeler. The M.A. degrees of the NCSSS were awarded in this School in 1938, 1939 and 1940. By 1940 Professor P. H. Furfey became Head of the Department, and the following year the staff included also Drs. P. Robert, G. Sellew, M. E. Walsh, W. Marx, B. G. Mulvaney¹¹ and E. Schmiedeler. Drs. Robert and Marx left the Department in 1942; Sellew, in 1944, and Schmiedeler, in 1948; Dr. T. Matthews (1942-44), Sister Leo Marie Preher (1944-45), Frs. O'Connor (1942-46) and H. Trehey (1946-48) in turn helped to carry the teaching loads. Meanwhile, Dr. C. J. Nuesse was added to the staff in 1945-46,¹² Dr. A. H. Clemens in 1946-47,¹³ and Dr. T. Harte in 1947-48.¹⁴ The 1954-55 staff, then, is: Professor P. H. Furfey, Head; Associate Professors A. H. Clemens, M. E. Walsh, C. J. Nuesse and B. G. Mulvaney; Assistant Professor T. Harte; Lecturer E. R. Smith and four student assistants.

Thus the Department of Sociology is now sixty years old.

¹¹ Bernard G. Mulvaney, C.S.V. (1907-), who came to The Catholic University in 1932, obtained the M.A. in Sociology in 1934. Following two years of teaching and three at Louvain University, he took his doctoral degree in Sociology in 1941 at the University of Illinois. He then began teaching at The Catholic University, becoming in 1945 and 1954 Assistant and Associate Professor, respectively.

¹² Celestine Joseph Nuesse (1913-) did high school teaching from 1934 to 1940, meanwhile earning the M.A. in Education at Northwestern University in 1937. He entered Catholic University in 1940, receiving the Ph.D. in Sociology in 1944. He taught at St. Catherine College and from 1943 to 1945 at Marquette. He began teaching at Catholic University in 1945, becoming an Assistant Professor in 1948. He spent the 1950-51 year in Europe as Special Representative of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. In 1952 he became an Associate Professor and Dean of the School of Social Science.

¹³ Alphonse H. Clemens (1905-) received his M.A. (1935) and Ph.D. (1941) degrees at St. Louis University in Sociology and Economics. He taught at Fontbonne College (1935-1946) and at St. Louis University (1938-1946) until he began teaching in 1946 at The Catholic University as an Associate Professor.

¹⁴ Thomas J. Harte, C.Ss.R. (1914-) received his M.A. (1944) and Ph.D. (1947) degrees in Sociology at The Catholic University of America. The year 1946-47 was spent in parish work. In 1947 he began teaching at The Catholic University; in 1951 he became an Assistant Professor. The first semester of 1952-53 he taught in Rome.

About half of its life was spent in the School of Philosophy, where its Head, Dr. Kerby, also served as Dean; for the past eighteen years it has been in the School of Social Science, where again a Sociologist, Dr. Nuesse, is Dean. There have been, in terms of decades, two Heads, Drs. Kerby and Furley; but Dr. Cooper's interim headship is symbolic of the services and counsel he gave the Department over many years. In general, there were only two periods of notable staff shifts, those of the mid-thirties and the mid-forties.

Graduates and Their Research Titles

This list of graduates, with the titles of their submitted research, is believed to be complete back through 1936, and practically complete for the years 1921-1931. For the remaining years, it is incomplete. To explain how we obtained entries and the work needed to complete them, our sources are listed. Their use fell into three stages. The first was to seek the names of persons who may have graduated in Sociology; the second was to verify graduates and obtain their research titles, and the third was to check the items for completeness.

1. *Obtaining the names of possible graduates.* The sources used are described briefly.

Summaries of dissertations. For the years since 1938, these summaries were filed with the Dean; they yield data on Departmental auspices and the title of the research. Moreover, for the years 1936 and 1937, the volume entitled *Summaries of dissertations . . . June 1935 June 1936*¹⁵ is helpful. Such summaries, however, do not indicate the fact or date of graduation and of course some of the students named did not graduate.

Commencement programs. These programs do not designate Sociology graduates as such; rather, their names are given with others by Schools. For years prior to 1932 on Masters, and for all years on Doctors, however, the research topic is cited. Thus the program yields many "probably Sociology graduates," with fact and date of graduation. The NCSS and NCSSS graduates, happily, are listed separately until 1940, so that their coverage is practically insured; on the other hand, several other Sociology graduates may have been missed, especially since Commencement programs for several early years could not be found.

¹⁵ *Summaries of dissertations, accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for degrees, June 1935-June 1936, 1937*, C.U.A. Press, no author named.

Year Book. The University *Year Book* has at times listed the names of students, and indicated their Departmental classification. Such lists, however, irregular in appearance, are available only for the early years of the University, and it was found that many students eventually finished elsewhere than as classified.

A decade of research at The Catholic University of America (1921-1931), 1931, C.U.A. Press, Rev. Maurice Sheehy, Editor. All research, including that for degrees, is listed by Departments. The student items provided another list of possible graduates for an early period; practically no items other than those cited were found, so that we may be reasonably certain the 1921-1931 graduates were well canvassed.

Kerby list. In the files of Dr. William Kerby, a list of students who had obtained degrees in Sociology prior to 1926 was found. It proved to be substantially accurate in the items cited, but there is no assurance that it was complete, since other items were found.

American Journal of Sociology. From 1916 to 1935, Sociology students were named if engaged in research; for later years they are named with the titles of their completed research. Catholic University entries, however, were rare before 1930, and thereafter they included, when given, students at the School of Social Work until 1940. In the final analysis, then, practically every item obtained here was either previously found elsewhere or omitted.

2. *Controlling entrance of items.* The three facts that needed verification were that of graduation, that of the Sociology Department's auspices, and the title of the submitted research. Sources used were many.

Thesis summary. As stated above, these summaries indicate research titles and Departmental auspices for a limited period.

Cardex. The cardex is a single-sheet summary of the student's work filed in the office of the Registrar. For students who have attended the University in the past twenty years, the cardex usually verifies the fact and data of graduation, but rarely the Department; for earlier students the cardex seldom yield such information.

Student record. For the years before 1941, the complete student records have been microfilmed. Running through hundreds of such student records seems the best method of getting the desired confirmations. There are problems, however, such as the

difficulty of finding the record of a graduate — e.g., a religious — for whom no family name is given, or of interpreting Departmental auspices for students of mixed guidance. Generally, for the latter, the following preferences were regarded as norms:

1. Department of comprehensive examination and major course load.
2. Department of director of research.
3. Departmental preferences stated in application for degree, correspondence, etc.

Finally, many early students lack both cardex and student records.

Library copy of research. When the above procedures failed, the research was consulted for name of director, acknowledgements, or a judgment of where its contribution would seem most convenient.

3. *Checking the items for completeness.* An opportunity to check the completeness of the list of graduates is afforded. Since 1928 the *Rector's Report* contains a tally of the number of Departmental graduates, enabling our totals to be compared with

ADVANCED DEGREES CONFERRED ON SOCIOLOGY GRADUATES, 1904-1955

Years	Masters		Doctors
	Campus	NCSS-NCSSS	
1904-08	1		1
1909-13	3		1
1914-18	7		2
1919-23	7		5
1924-28	21	19	8
1929-33	53	45	7
1934-38	46	74	10
1939-43	84	43	20
1944-48	46		19
1949-53	76		18
1954-55	39		14
Totals	383	181	95
Estimated Missing	15	0	0
Overall Estimates	579		95

these. They correspond for the years 1937 to the present. For other years, the discrepancies are as follows: 1936, one extra M.A.; 1935, five missing M.A.'s, one extra Ph.D; 1934, one extra M.A.; 1933, tables correspond; 1932, two extra M.A.'s; 1931, one M.A. missing; 1930, seven M.A.'s missing; 1929, seven M.A.'s missing; and 1928, two extra M.A.'s. To remove such discrepancies, we began examining the filmed student records of all 1932 and 1933 graduates in the School embracing Sociology with the above results. A by-product of this effort, however, was discovering that for early years the Commencement programs often erred in listing graduates; a more accurate list of graduates appears in the minutes of the Academic Senate. Our results are summarized in the preceding table.

B. G. MULVANEY, C.S.V.

The Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D. C.

The Catholic University of America Advanced Degrees in Sociology by Year of Graduation, 1904-1955

1904

- Ph.D. Dubois, Rev. Leo L.
Saint Francis of Assisi, social reformer.

1907

- *Student record inadequate to confirm Department of graduate.
Frederick Dennison Maurice.

1909

- Ph.M. Mackin, Rev. P. F.
The times and the character of William Lloyd Garrison.
*M.A. Vincent, Bro. Joseph
The cultural and social value of religious education.

1912

- *Ph.D. Ross, Rev. John Elliott
Social obligations of the consumers.
*M.A. Wagner, Robert Marcellus
Private ownership in its relationship to the family.

1914

- M.A. Barry, Rev. James, J.
The functions of the state in charity.
M.A. Featherstone, Rev. J. J.
The Socialist press.

1915

- Ph.D. Smith, Rev. Henry Ignatius
Classification of desires in Saint Thomas and in modern sociology.

1916

- *M.A. Irma, Sr. Mary
The attitude of Augustus toward social life, education and religion.

1917

- M.A. Higgins, M. H.
William Lloyd Garrison, typical reformer.

- *Ph.M. Weiler, Joseph H.
The abolition movement.

1918

- Ph.D. Larkin, Thomas E.
A study of apprenticeships, trade, and educational agreements.
M.A. Losty, James A.
Workmen's compensation, with special reference to Connecticut.
M.A. McEntegart, Rev. Bryan T.
New York poor relief in the seventeenth century.

- *Ph.M. Lyons, Rev. Francis Joseph

1919

- M.A. Trabousee, Anthony G.
Crowd psychology and crowd leadership.

1920

- M.A. Betowski, Rev. Edward
Public care of dependent children.
M.A. Ryan, Daniel J.
Vocational re-education.

1921

- Ph.D. Losty, James A.
The Soldiers and Sailors Insurance Act.
Ph.D. Loughran, Miriam (Rooney)
The historical development of child labor legislation in the United States.
M.A. Becker, Joseph D.
The parochial school and family case work.
M.A. Mullane, William J.
Factors causing or contributing to mental retardation.

1922

- Ph.D. Haas, Rev. Francis J.
Shop collective bargaining; a study of wage determination in the men's garment industry.
*M.A. Annunciata, Sr. Miriam
Preparation of teachers in social subjects.

1923

- Ph.D. Emmanuel, Rev. Cyprian
The charities of St. Vincent de Paul; an evaluation of his ideas, principles, and methods.
Ph.D. Mulcaire, Rev. Michael A.
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
*M.A. Marie de la Salette, Sr.
Leo XIII and the social question with special reference to the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*.

1924

- M.A. Connor, John V.
The Retail Grocer's Association of Washington.
M.A. Hurley, Rev. Wilfred G.
The origins of charity.
M.A. Peters, Rev. Edward H.
The social philosophy of Edmund Burke.
*M.A. Polycarp, Sr. Mary
Pope Pius XI, promoter of peace.
M.A. Villa, Inez
The National Catholic Welfare Council.

1925

- Ph.D. Maltais, Rev. Louis
Les syndicats catholiques canadiens.
M.A. Alvarez, Felicidad
An interpretation of the records of 530 children under the care of the Board of Children's Guardians. [Washington, D.C.]

- M.A. Hilger, Sr. Inez
Case work study of an immigrant group.
M.A. McRae, Rev. Arthur J.
The social philosophy of Frederick Ozanam.

1926

- Ph.D. Fursey, Rev. Paul H.
The gang age.
Ph.D. McRae, Rev. Arthur J.
The social philosophy of Frederick Ozanam.
Ph.D. Murray, Rev. Raymond W.
The delinquent child and the law.
Ph.D. O'Connor, John V.
The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company; a sociological interpretation.
M.A. Chilcote, Rev. H. R.
The development of organized charity in the dioceses of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo.
M.A. Curran, Rev. Charles C.
A study of the Saint Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum in Providence.
M.A. Dolan, Rev. James E.
Some processes in family case work.
M.A. Enright, Rev. Joseph
History and development of Catholic Charities in the archdiocese of Chicago.
M.A. May, Rev. Joseph L.
Organization and development of Catholic Charities in the diocese of Syracuse.
M.A. Sheehy, Rev. Maurice S.
A social study of the Catholic college.

National Catholic Service School

- M.A. Eileen, Sr. Mary
An interpretation of the records of 800 mothers and children under the care of the Saint Ann Maternity Home, Cleveland, Ohio.
M.A. Griffith, Katharine E.
A statistical interpretation of the records of foundling children under care of the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia.
M.A. Haag, Juliet Cornelia
Adult education with particular reference to study clubs under Catholic press.
M.A. Kelley, Weltha M.
Feeble-mindedness.
M.A. McCormick, Mary J.
Care of the aged in three homes in Iowa.
M.A. McGuira, Blanche Val
A statistical interpretation of records of the St. Paul Catholic Asylum.
M.A. Schmadel, Marion Cronin
Concomitants of truancy.

1927

- Ph.D. Frenay, Rev. Adolph D.
The suicide problem in the United States.
- Ph.D. Schmiedeler, Rev. Edgar
The industrial revolution and the home.
- M.A. Miezvinis, Rev. Paul
Social traits of Lithuanians.
- M.A. Walsh, Rev. William John
The dual system in England and its desirability in the United States.

National Catholic Service School

- M.A. Doyle, Margaret Iren
A study of a boy's school in relation to attendance, truancy, behavior, problems, and working permits.
- M.A. Frank, Paula M.
A study of boys' cases referred to supervision by the Juvenile Court to the Catholic Charities in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Hierholzer, Helen M.
A normative study of infancy: six, nine and twelve months.
- M.A. Kimpel, Anna Rose
A study of the scholastic standing of Theta Phi Alpha in eleven universities.
- M.A. Linfert, Harriette E.
A normative study of infancy: one, two and four months.
- M.A. Meehan, Catharine M.
A study of children on probation, July 1925 to July 1926, in Juvenile Court, District of Columbia.

1928

- Ph.D. Cavanaugh, Rev. Francis P.
Immigration restriction at work today.
- M.A. Abbott, Rev. Andrew B.
Recreational facilities in the parochial schools of a large eastern city.
- M.A. Bauman, Rev. Charles E.
Techniques in religious case work.
- M.A. Gallenz, Rev. M. C.
A survey of Miemac culture traits.
- M.A. Glenn, Rev. Lawrence A.
The religious methods of the full time workers in twenty Catholic families.
- M.A. Koppert, Rev. Vincent
Some myths of the Nootka Indians.

National Catholic Service School

- M.A. Argelles, Paz Q.
The Associated Charities of Washington, D. C., and related agencies.
- M.A. Baum, Barbara R.
Ulster County problems and resources. A study of fifty families known to the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York.
- M.A. Bonham, Martha A.
A study of the development of personality traits in children twenty-four and thirty months of age.

- M.A. Gormley, Martha L.
A study of one hundred and nine children at Catholic Neighborhood House, Newark, New Jersey
- M.A. Sargent, Mae Kathyrn
A study of the development of personality traits in children twenty-four and thirty months of age.
- M.A. Slavin, Elsie Estella
A survey of the Christchild Fresh Air Farm at Rockville, Maryland.
- 1929
- Ph.D. Sheehy, Rev. Maurice S.
Problems in student guidance.
- M.A. Coleman, Sr. Mary Bernard
Legislation in Minnesota for children needing special care.
- M.A. Haile, Rev. Berard
Property concepts of the Navaho Indians.

National Catholic Service School

- M.A. Bulleit, Jeanne Frances (Sr. Jeanne Claire)
A survey of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum for Girls, Louisville, Kentucky.
- M.A. Eisenmann, Marquerite M.
A home investigation of the physical and educational needs of fifty crippled children in the District of Columbia, five to seventeen years of age.
- M.A. Farrell, Helen G.
Effective radius of recreation centers in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Mangan, Catherine Colette
The child and the job.
- M.A. O'Connor, Kathleen
The West Virginia Children's Home, Elkins, West Virginia.
- M.A. O'Grady, Rita Frances
An investigation of spoken phantasy in young children.
- M.A. Riley, Mary Alice
An ecological study of Washington (Southwest).
- M.A. Rios, Y. Blanche Flora
Relation of home conditions to juvenile delinquency.
- M.A. Walsh, Mary E.
Relation of the nursery school to the development of personality.

1930

- Ph.D. Koppert, Rev. Vincent A.
Contributions to Clayoquot ethnology.
- M.A. Coffey, Rev. James A.
[No title found.]
- M.A. Cunningham, James F.
The small club for boys; a study in technique.
- M.A. Fincel, Rev. William Alphonsus
The small loan in social work.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Archer, Laura R.
Home care for dependent children in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Church, Virginia J.
A study of three hundred dependent children committed to the Board of Public Welfare during the fiscal year, 1928-1929.

- M.A. Hunt, Nellie Mae
Factors influencing play of the pre-school child.
- M.A. Leonard, Margaret Jane
The motion picture as a factor in the life of forty-two girls from subadequate families.
- M.A. Moffit, Constance P.
The girl grows up; a study of the development of personality in girls ten and twelve years of age.
- M.A. Ordione, Helena W.
The library as a social agency; a study of the reading interests of boys in two districts of Washington.
- M.A. Parker, Norma A.
The girl grows up; a study of the development of personality in girls fourteen and sixteen years of age.
- M.A. Plechaty, Dorothy H.
Quantitative measure for development age.
- M.A. Ward, Eileen
The girl grows up; a study of the development of personality in girls six and eight years of age.
- M.A. Zalduondo, Celestine
A study of the relation between development age and some physical measurements.

1931

- Ph.D. McCormick, Mary J.
A scale for measuring social adequacy.
- Ph.D. Thorning, Rev. Joseph Francis
Religious liberty in transition in New England.
- Ph.D. Walsh, Rev. William J.
The United Mine Workers as a social and economic force in anthracite.
- Ph.D. Weitzman, Rev. Louis G.
One hundred years of Catholic Charities in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Cavanagh, William T.
Hospital activities of the Sisters during the Civil War and their influence on the Catholic hospitalization movement up to 1875.
- M.A. Desmond, Gerald Raymond
A study of the relations between stealing and recreation in 35 cases.
- M.A. Dooley, Rev. John W.
The ethics of the secret in social case work.
- M.A. Finnegan, Rev. Ambrose E.
Parish recreational facilities and activities of a large city.
- M.A. Flannery, Regina
A study of the distribution and development of the Menmegwecio concept in Algonquian folklore.
- M.A. McAndrews, Arthur J.
The charitable activities of Right Reverend John Timon, first bishop of Buffalo.
- M.A. Mellen, Rev. Francis E.
The Catholic institutional program for delinquent boys.
- M.A. Olinger, Rev. Julius J.
Some social teachings of Pope Pius XI as contained in his encyclicals.

- M.A. Scheetz, Rev. Leo A.
A history of Catholic child-caring institutions in the diocese of
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
- M.A. Sullivan, Margaret Ann
Dante and world peace.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Abts, Dorothy M.
A study of personality traits in a group of feeble-minded boys.
- M.A. Comstock, Sr. Mathilda de Saint Vincent de Paul
A statistical analysis of the economic aspects of consecutive
appendectomies discharged from Georgetown University Hos-
pital, Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Dillon, Louise E.
A statistical analysis of the individual tests in the years VIII,
IX and X of the Stanford-Binet scale.
- M.A. Gage, Olive J.
An objective scale for measuring problem behavior.
- M.A. Kelly, Sr. Francis de Saint Vincent de Paul
A statistical analysis of the economic aspects of consecutive
appendectomies discharged from Providence Hospital, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- M.A. Muehlenbein, Josephine
The validation of the Hierholzer scale.

1932

- Ph.D. Fogarty, Rev. James A.
State aid to the local unit in several forms of public relief.
- Ph.D. Lane, Rev. Francis E.
American charities and the child of the immigrant; a study of
typical child caring institutions in New York and Massachusetts
(1845-1880).
- M.A. Bermingham, Rev. Charles E.
The special works of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society of New
York City.
- M.A. Dowling, Rev. John F.
Juvenile marriage; a social and moral problem.
- M.A. Doyle, Rev. Michael James
The Church and the Catholic prisoner.
- M.A. Gibbs, Sr. Mary Henry
The Shawnee Indians.
- M.A. Graham, Rev. Harry Chrysostom
Care and treatment of the insane in New York State; a his-
torical study.
- M.A. Halback, Rev. Arthur Anthony
The German Catholic settlement idea in the Leopoldine letters
(1830-1870).
- M.A. Harrington, Rev. John Lewis
Father Haskins, founder of the House of the Angel Guardian.
- M.A. Hill, Raymond George
Social work of the colored Sisterhoods.
- M.A. Kelly, Rev. Matthew Patrick
The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the diocese of Brooklyn.

- M.A. Kilduff, Rev. Edward Thomas
The Daughters of Wisdom and their work in the diocese of Brooklyn.
- M.A. Korbel, Ethelyn
Marriage of near kin.
- M.A. Lammers, Rev. Herman Joseph
The history of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Louisville.
- M.A. Lynch, Rev. William Francis
The social treatment of behavior problems in the light of modern psychology and pastoral theology.
- M.A. Martineau, Rollin A.
The colonization project of Bishop Benedict Joseph Fenwick at Benedicta, Aroostock County, Maine.
- M.A. Matters, Rev. William Francis
Bishop Ives, lay apostle of destitute children of New York.
- M.A. McClafferty, Rev. John J.
Araucanian culture stratification.
- M.A. Montgomery, Francis Elmer
A history of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.
- M.A. Navin, Rev. Robert
[No title found.]
- M.A. Nolan, James Allen
Budgetary procedure in relation to social planning in the Washington Community Chest, Washington, D. C.
- *M.A. Nugent, Rev. John Marcellus
The use of outside sources of influence in social case work.
- M.A. Schnepp, Bro. Gerald
The concept of mana.
- M.A. Schumacher, Rev. Leo Carl
German Catholic settlements in the Leopoldine Letters (1870-1918).
- M.A. Strange, Rev. John Donald
The social philosophy of Orestes A. Brownson.
- M.A. Walsh, Rev. Clement Joseph
The Reverend Demetrius A. Gallitzen.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Bailey, Maud T.
A study of the effect of environment on intelligence.
- M.A. Chen, Gertrude M.
Study of selected cases of transient families in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Flannigan, Clare F.
Study of the occupational adjustments of a selected group of colored high school graduates.
- M.A. Haven, Mary E.
The personality traits of children, one of whose parents has been diagnosed as general paretic.
- M.A. Shea, Mary Rita Doyle
Recreational activities of problem girls and their non-problem sisters.
- M.A. Wynkoop, Lillian A.
The personality traits of children, one of whose parents has been diagnosed as dementia praecox.

1933

- M.A. Donohoe, Rev. Hugh A.
 Nationalism in the textbook.
- M.A. Fritz, Rev. Henry J.
 A functional aspect of Plains Indian education.
- M.A. Gallahue, Edward
 Social planning and private planning in the District of Columbia during the economic crisis.
- M.A. Graham, Joseph F.
 The care and treatment of the insane in New York State; a historical study.
- M.A. Hickey, Rev. Matthew E.
 Irish Catholics in Washington up to 1860; a social study.
- M.A. Kress, Andrew J.
 Quadragesimo Anno and economic planning.
- M.A. McCarthy, Rev. Eugene
 The new social missionary societies in the United States.
- M.A. Merwick, Rev. Jerome R.
 A study of developmental age and social factors.
- M.A. O'Connor, William Thomas
 Saint Vincent's Home, Davenport, Iowa; an historical study.
- M.A. Plunkett, Richard M.
 The role of association in musical impressions and meanings.
- M.A. Rushford, Martin Sidney
 A social study of the Irish in Baltimore, 1858-1913.
- M.A. Staunton, Elizabeth Florence
 Religious problems revealed by a census of a colored parish.
- M.A. Stuart, Ehrich, J.
 Benedict J. Webb; a study in Catholic lay leadership.
- M.A. Wittler, Clarence Joseph
 An analysis of the behavior of boys of different ages.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Batdorf, Sylvia M.
 The work of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.
- M.A. Castello, Gilda
 Wages and standards of living of a selected group of families of white unskilled laborers in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Gorman, Gwendolyn C.
 A study of the occupational adjustments of a selected group of colored high school graduates.
- M.A. Hayes, Marian
 The personality traits of children, one of whose parents has been diagnosed as manic depressive.
- M.A. McGuire, Louise
 A study of boys who passed through the Juvenile Court in New York during 1930-31 and who had been committed to the Catholic Protectory.
- M.A. Meade, Mary C.
 Federal juvenile program.
- M.A. Millerick, Mary B.
 A study of the occupational adjustments of a selected group of white high school graduates.

- M.A. Murphy, Adelaide M.
A statistical study of the dispensary intake of Georgetown University Hospital for the year 1929.
- M.A. O'Toole, Christine F.
A statistical study of the dispensary intake of Georgetown University Hospital for the year 1928.
- M.A. Somers, Mary
The Little Flower Institute.
- M.A. Trexler, Katherine C.
A scale to measure attitude toward radicalism.
- M.A. Ulton, Sr. M. Paulette
The constancy of the I.Q. for a group of orphanage children.
- M.A. Whelan, Margaret
A rating scale for social workers.

1934

- Ph.D. Sullivan, Sr. Celestine
A scale for measuring development age in girls.
- M.A. Clark, Rev. William R.
Prison riots and their causes; a study of the riots in seven American prisons.
- M.A. Cronin, John Finbar
A social study of the Flathead Indians.
- M.A. Jacobs, Alice M.
A dietary study of the various homes for the aged in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Knoer, Bernard W.
The treatment of juvenile delinquency; an empirical study of the treatment of fifty juvenile delinquents.
- M.A. Mulvaney, Rev. Bernard G.
A correlational analysis of the influence of Catholicity on the birth rate.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Bannan, Bernice C.
Home remedies of the Negroes in Washington.
- M.A. Biggs, Ann Regina
A scale for measuring religious home background; a study of the religious home background of seventy-five white Catholic families residing in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Bussman, Kathryn
A statistical study of the dispensary intake at Georgetown University Hospital for the year 1930 with a follow-up study of 125 white adult cases to determine clinic eligibility.
- M.A. Chi, Florence
A study of the Christ Child Dental Clinic.
- M.A. Davidson, Eileen Mary
A statistical study of the dispensary intake of Georgetown University Hospital for the year 1930 with a follow-up visit of 125 adult colored cases.
- M.A. Jacobs, Alice M.
A study of ten institutions for the aged in the District of Columbia.

- M.A. Kelley, Margaret Elizabeth
A statistical study of the dispensary intake of Georgetown University Hospital for the year 1930 with a follow-up visit of 125 white children to determine eligibility for clinical treatment.
- M.A. Lavens, Elizabeth
A statistical study to determine the need in the District of Columbia for an old age pension system.
- M.A. Mullins, Helene L.
The attitude of teachers toward the problem children.
- M.A. Nugent, Mary Elizabeth
A study of some medical and social factors for the epilepsies with emphasis on the Ketogenic diet.
- M.A. Pisanchin, Mildred A.
A study of the health practices of a group of housewives who have attended the Georgetown dispensary.
- M.A. Quinlan, Deborah M.
A study of pre-school children who do not play.
- M.A. Remon, Ruth A.
A statistical study to determine the need in the District of Columbia for an old age pension system.
- M.A. Taylor, Ruth E.
A study of the distribution of juvenile delinquency by race and sex in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Trenchak, Marie
Methods of parental correction of problem and non-problem children: the factor of punishment.

1935

- Ph.D. Donohue, Rev. Hugh A.
Collective bargaining under the N.I.R.A.
- Ph.D. Navin, Rev. Robert B.
Analysis of a slum area.
- M.A. Carroll, Eleanor
The Catholic worker.
- M.A. Friedel, Rev. Francis J.
The home adjustment of a selected group of college men.
- M.A. McQuade, Rev. Vincent A.
Rev. D. McGlynn's statement on private land ownership in the light of the teaching of Pope Leo XIII.
- M.A. Mullen, Rev. William P.
A social study of the Pueblo Indians.
- M.A. Smith, Rita L.
A study of executed criminals known to agencies in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Stroh, Rev. Paul
Social studies in American seminaries.
- M.A. Urban, Rev. Alexius T.
A social economic study of Clarksville.
- M.A. Walsh, Lucille
An analysis of the content of comic strips.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Campion, Charlotte F.
A study of the financial status of an unselected group of white patients admitted to George Washington University Hospital dispensary and a comparison between the pay and free groups.

- M.A. Campion, Eileen Marie
An analysis of the home conditions of the children in the private nurseries for white children in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Diaz, Maria F.
An analytical study of a group of girls with very superior intelligence showing behavior problems.
- M.A. Ehiger, Eunice M.
A study of recreation in seventy-four families.
- M.A. Gau, Harriet
An analysis of the home conditions of the children in the private nurseries for Negro children in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Guysayko, Minerva P.
A study of the occupational adjustments of 141 Filipinos in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. La Ney, Catherine Renée de
The effect of certain factors in travail on the development of intelligence.
- M.A. Lotowycz, Helen
The social and economic doctrines as implied in motion picture films.
- M.A. Love, Janet M.
A study of the employment accident cases in the District of Columbia Vocational Rehabilitation Bureau 1933-1934.
- M.A. Magarahan, Anna C.
A study of family backgrounds of an unselected group of behavior problem boys discharged from the Industrial Home School for colored children in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Mizer, Maria J.
Factors underlying the social maladjustments of boys with very superior intelligence.
- M.A. Moy, Bernardine F.
A study of the management of diabetes by twenty-five active diabetic dispensary patients in Georgetown University Hospital.
- M.A. Smith, Loretto
The intelligence of children at whose birth the mothers underwent short, long or difficult travail.
- M.A. Waskowitz, Verna
A study of the intelligence of offspring of multiparae in whom travail had been of short duration.

1936

- Ph.D. Nolan, James Allen
One hundred prisoners; a study of the operation of parole in the District of Columbia.
- Ph.D. Piotrowski, Rev. Sylvester A.
Etienne Cabet and the Voyage en Icarie.
- Ph.D. Ulton, Sr. Mary Paulette
A study of parent-child relationships with emphasis on home discipline as it affects the conduct and personality of a group of pre-adolescent girls.
- M.A. Antoniak, John J.
A social interpretation of the chain store.
- M.A. Balmut, Sr. Louise Marie
A history of the psychiatric clinic at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

- M.A. Brown, Molly
Friendship among pre-school children.
- M.A. Columbus, Mary Vincentia
Vocational adjustment of a selected group of dependent girls discharged from St. Rose's Technical School.
- M.A. Corrigan, Sr. M. Felicia
Supernatural social thought as found in the national pastorals and some other pronouncements of the American hierarchy.
- M.A. Coyle, Rev. Philip Edward
Survey-analysis of an Italian parish in Wilmington, Delaware.
- M.A. Doyle, Sr. Mary Maurice
Tuberculosis among nurses.
- M.A. Hillary, Sr. Mary Paula
An experimental investigation of the short sample technique for measuring social relations in pre-school children.
- M.A. Kennedy, Rev. Kenneth Joseph
Sibling relations and juvenile delinquency in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Long, Rev. Thomas S.
An analysis of children's radio programs.
- M.S. McCoy, Edith Lee
A study of the economic status of mother-head families known to the Department of Public Welfare in the Division of Home Care for Dependent Children and Emergency Relief.
- M.A. Montgomery, Mary Maude
Old age assistance legislation and its application in two selected counties: Livingston County, New York, and Middlesex County, New Jersey.
- M.A. Schmitz, Rev. Walter J.
Father Van Den Brok among the Dutch settlers in Little Chute, Wisconsin.
- M.A. Sands, Sr. Marie
The social teaching of Leo XIII based on life in the Mystical Body.
- M.A. Walker, Rev. Gerald G.
Some social aspects of recent Catholic immigration to the United States.
- M.A. Wolters, Rev. Gilbert
An investigation of education for family life and parent education in the Catholic colleges of the United States.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Blaschke, Mary
The effect of the mastoidectomy in early life on subsequent mental and social development.
- M.A. Cherdron, Mary Elizabeth
A study of the socio-economic factors in the employment of a selected group of gainfully employed children.
- M.A. Mann, Marie Cullen
A study of runaway recidivism among white girls.
- M.A. Murphy, Anne Marie
A study of homes and family backgrounds of white behavior problem boys.
- M.A. O'Connell, Ruth Marie
A study of twenty recidivist runaway white boys.

- M.A. Pisula, Cecilia
Behavior problems of children from high and low socio-economic groups.
- M.A. Rourke, Frances E.
A follow-up study of a hundred boys leaving junior high school in June 1932.
- M.A. Rutkowsky, Jerome Rita
A study of the unmarried mother under the care of the Travelers Aid Society of Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Seeley, Helen Elizabeth
A study of delinquency records of individuals committed to the National Training School for Boys by the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia in 1934.
- M.A. Sweeney, Anne Jeanne
The effect of a mastoidectomy in early childhood on subsequent mental and social development.
- M.A. Wiser, Geneva M.
The effect of a mastoidectomy in infancy and early childhood on some phases of later development.

1937

- Ph.D. Walsh, Mary Elizabeth
The saints and social work.
- M.A. Borchartd, Selma Munter
Loyalty oaths as related to group control; a study of tests of loyalty.
- M.A. Cook, Rev. Joseph A.
A study of parent-child relationship in an unselected group of twelve-year old parochial school boys.
- M.A. De Luca, Rev. Thomas
Contributions in unemployment compensation.
- M.A. Fath, Rev. Joseph J.
The social philosophy and educational ideas of Benjamin Kidd.
- M.A. Fleming, Ella D.
A social analysis of the clientele of Freedman's Hospital dispensary, U. S. Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Kenealy, Rev. William
The sociol-economic background of the pronouncements of Pope Pius IX.
- M.A. Kiernan, Rev. Edward J.
Concordance of parental traits as an indication of fertility in the families of Catholic college graduates.
- M.A. Moynihan, Sr. Mary Victorie
The etiological factors of juvenile delinquency in Erie, Pennsylvania.
- M.A. Mullen, John Madden
An empirical study of group attitudinal change.
- M.A. Ruhl, Urban Edward
Case studies of some inmates of the Washington District jail based on their religious training.
- M.A. Schirber, Rev. Martin
The social implications of the liturgy of the Catholic Church.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Baum, Martha I.
Problems of recreation in children's institutions.
- M.A. Brouchaud, Clothilde
A study of the social adjustment of children placed in adoptive homes by the Child Care Division of the Board of Public Welfare, Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Cassidy, Eileen S.
Adoption practices in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Coleman, Helen M.
A study of the fertility of Catholic Italian families in Saint Louis, Missouri.
- M.A. Flinn, Catharine Mills
The cognitive responses of four post-encephalitis and five post-meningitis pre-adolescents.
- M.A. Foy, Catherine M.
A study of juvenile delinquency and recreational facilities in four census tracts in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Garstong, Mary L.
A study of play activities in relation to intelligence.
- M.A. Kelly, Sarah Anne
A study of the effects of convalescent home care on forty-eight girls.
- M.A. Leary, Elynor
A study of histories of delinquencies of colored boys committed to the Board of Public Welfare by the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia for the year 1934-1935.
- M.A. McNamara, Mary J.
A study of the adjustments of seventeen women technologically displaced from industry.
- M.A. Morris, Mary Ursula
A study of the after careers of a selected group of Negro college graduates in relation to their background and college education.
- M.A. Norton, Mary Leone
A study of some medical and social factors of the epilepsies with emphasis on the ketogenic diet.
- M.A. O'Toole, Eileen A.
A study of the effects of convalescent home care on thirty-nine boys.
- M.A. Sturman, Cecilia V.
The physical development of bright and dull children in relation to environment.
- M.A. Wiser, Helen Gertrude
The physical development of bright and dull children in relation to environment.
- 1938
- Ph.D. Hurley, Sr. Helen Angela
Vocational adjustment of ex-prisoners in the District of Columbia.
- Ph.D. Sellew, Gladys
A deviant social situation, a court.
- Ph.D. Wolters, Rev. Gilbert F.
A socio-economic analysis of four rural parishes.
- M.A. Falcao, Manuel Moniz

- The social thought of Jackson de Figuerido, a Brazilian social reformer.
- M.A. Gallagher, Walter J.
Frederic Le Play and social peace.
- M.A. Helldorfer, Rev. J. Nicholas
The social thought of Saint Alphonsus Maria de Liguori.
- M.A. Murphy, John C.
A study of health and delinquency in six census tracts in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. O'Brien, Sr. M. Corita
Some social problems of modern womanhood as illustrated in the lives of recent holy lay women.
- M.A. Richards, Helen E.
A study of a series of dismissals of children in the juvenile court of Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Walker, Mother Rosanna
The Catholic youth movement in Quebec; its development and social significance.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Cannon, Helen
A study of one hundred-one household contacts of twenty adult male cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis.
- M.A. Conlin, Mary Regina
A study of the fertility of Catholic Polish families in Toledo, Ohio.
- M.A. Couderc, Marie
A comparison of admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital for six-month periods beginning July 1, 1926 to July 1, 1936, with regard to socio-economic factors.
- M.A. Delaney, Anna M.
A study of the social adjustments of thirty-five mentally deficient girls in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Kehr, Elizabeth M.
Young children's home play; a study of parents' planning and needs in a series of homes known to a children's agency.
- M.A. Keith, Katharine K.
The parental status of white children accepted for foster care in two private child caring agencies in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Landers, Marie
A follow-up study of retarded boys in special classes in the public schools in the District of Columbia for the years 1930-1931 to 1934-1935 inclusive.
- M.A. Marks, Lucille
A statistical study of the parental status of white dependent children accepted for foster care by the public child caring agency of the District of Columbia.
- M.A. McCann, Rita M.
A study of the demands of youth for leisure-time activities as demonstrated through the National Catholic Youth Councils.
- M.A. McDonough, Aurora
The change in relationship between educational achievement and mental age for Negro children in the District of Columbia.

- M.A. Mortell, Elizabeth
A statistical analysis of 115 non-support cases known to the probation department of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1936 to July 1, 1937.
- M.A. Pratt, Catherine A.
A study of the behavior problems of a group of adopted children known to the Washington Child Guidance Clinic.
- M.A. Rollie, Mary M.
A descriptive study of twenty-five long-time relief cases known to the Public Assistance Division of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia (1932-1938).
- M.A. Rothschild, Nora
Maternal employment as a factor in juvenile delinquency.
- M.A. Sachse, Jane M.
A study of the fears of fifty nine-year-old white girls.
- M.A. Scanlan, Emily R.
Recreational facilities for grade school children in Portland, Maine.
- M.A. Wagner, Esther O.
An analysis of 112 cases of non-support of bastard children known to the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937.
- M.A. Wessel, Kathleen
The parental status of dependent white children accepted for foster care by the public child caring agency of the District of Columbia from 1920 to 1935.
- M.A. Zulliger, Rosemary
A study of the divorce rate in the District of Columbia from January 1, 1936 to March 31, 1936 inclusive.

1939

- Ph.D. Corrigan, Sr. Mary Felicia
Some social principles of Orestes A. Brownson.
- Ph.D. Enzler, Clarence J.
Some social aspects of the depression (1930-1935).
- Ph.D. Hilger, Sr. Mary Inez
A study of one hundred fifty Chippewa Indian families on the White Earth Reservation of Minnesota.
- Ph.D. Hillery, Sr. Mary Paula
The religious life of adolescent girls.
- Ph.D. McQuade, Rev. Vincent A.
The American Catholic attitude on child labor since 1891.
- Ph.D. O'Neil, Sr. Mary Ancilla
Tristao de Athayde and the Catholic social movement in Brazil.
- Ph.D. Schwartz, Sr. Mary Christina
The Catholic Church makes positive social contributions in France (1815-1870).
- Ph.D. Stroh, Rev. Paul
The Catholic clergy and American labor disputes (1900-1937).
- M.A. Aubry, Leonese R.
Comparative studies of ambitions among two selected groups of children living in different environments.
- M.A. Boyle, John P.
An empirical revaluation of Sister Loretta Marie Sheey's personality inventory in terms of introversion-extroversion.

- M.A. Caffrey, Sister Mary Bernice
The social ideals of the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation.
- M.A. Cahill, Rev. Joseph E.
The Church and interest.
- M.A. Coleman, Mary Ethel
A study of recreational facilities and needs in the Kingman Park area, Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Coster, William F.
An examination of the population picture presented by two generations of the families of a selected group of University of Maryland fraternity and sorority members.
- M.A. Forestall, Sr. Mary Redempta
Trends in housing, delinquency and health in the Northwest area in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Galvin, William Anthony
Revolutionary phenomena; a comparison of revolutionary phenomena described in the writings of L. P. Edwards, Nicholas Berdyaev, Arnold Lunn.
- M.A. Hanan, Herbert
Papal labor teaching and that of an American Jurist.
- M.A. Harlow, Kathleen
Health insurance.
- M.A. Keaveny, Sr. Mary Eugenia
The positive treatment of delinquency as illustrated by St. John Bosco's methods.
- M.A. McGrath, Dorothy
A study of the treatment of the Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-Lynching Bill in three white and two Negro Washington newspapers.
- M.A. McGrath, Rev. Richard T.
A housing survey of Census Tract No. 30 in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Miles, Bess C.
A study of the social needs and resources of a local church community.
- M.A. Moos, Rev. Joseph T.
Negro and white race relations in Brazil before and after 1888.
- M.A. O'Donnell, Sarah J.
Limitations imposed upon the Negro in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Schwaegerl, Sr. Mary Gerard
Franciscan social thought as exemplified in the life and work of Theodosius Florentine, O.M.Cap.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Barry, Margaret M.
A study of thirty-three divorced families in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Condon, Ruth Helen
A study of colored unmarried minor mothers in the District of Columbia from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938.
- M.A. Gauslin, Jane E.
A study of parents' health as a factor in child dependency.
- M.A. Gonzalez, Ada M. (Prieto)
A study of one hundred twenty-four dependent children in Puerto Rico (1935-1938).

- M.A. Gorman, Mary Estelle
A study of colored minor unmarried mothers in the District of Columbia, July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938.
- M.A. Hansen, Edna M.
A study of the relationship of children's maladjustments to social factors in their home.
- M.A. Harry, Elizabeth
An analysis of the forty-five cases of truancy which came to the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia for the school year September 1, 1936 to July 1, 1937.
- M.A. Hartnett, Miriam
A follow-up study of clients returned by the Washington, D. C., Travelers Aid Society to twenty-seven cities.
- M.A. Herbert, Leona
A study of ten cases of Negro-white marriages in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Hewitt, Jean F.
Jocism in Canada; a study of the movement by analysis of data received from the Junesse Catholique Feminine.
- M.A. Hueber, Katherine E.
A study of food budget policies of thirty public agencies and fifty-seven private agencies with particular reference to special diets.
- M.A. Jeub, Sr. Rosetta
Case studies of the play activities of pre-adolescent boys.
- M.A. McGarigle, Mary M.
A study of colored unmarried minor mothers in the District of Columbia, July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938.
- M.A. McLaughlin, Jane G.
A study of parents' health as a factor in child dependency.
- M.A. Moraghan, Loretta C.
A study of the household contacts of fifty Negro mothers with active pulmonary tuberculosis.
- M.A. Naughten, Isabelle T.
A study of the fertility of Catholic families in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Palmer, Virginia L.
A study of social factors as they affect the medical treatment of forty cardiac patients between the ages of fifty and sixty-nine.
- M.A. Pierini, Ellena M.
An analysis of cases of incorrigibility known to the Juvenile Court from September 1, 1936 to August 31, 1937.
- M.A. Schuster, Mary L.
A study of twenty-six cases of excessive educational pressure.
- M.A. Sibbel, Irma
A study of the development of the personality of twenty-five schizophrenics with regard to social factors.
- M.A. Solka, Marguerite K.
A study of standards of foster homes and foster home care in three child caring agencies in Washington, D. C., 1933-1939.

1940

- Ph.D. Clarke, Rev. William R.
Emergency education; a social study of the W.P.A. education project in Rhode Island.

- Ph.D. O'Brien, Sr. Mary Corita
The personalist element in the sociological ideas of John Ruskin.
- Ph.D. Wittler, Clarence J.
Some social trends in W.P.A. drama.
- M.A. Beechem, Rev. Joseph V.
Some aspects of Catholic social thought as developed by Monsignor William J. Kerby.
- M.A. Bohrer, Rev. Raymond E.
The yeoman guilds of medieval England.
- M.A. Borneman, Rev. Germanus Leo
A study of the non-athletic clubs in a diocesan high school for boys in Philadelphia.
- M.A. Chester, Katherine M.
Vocational adjustment of rural young women in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Fraser, Mildred
A follow-up of fifty white boys appearing before the District of Columbia Juvenile Court during the period January 1 to June 30, 1934.
- M.A. Healy, Sr. Mary Edward
Man and large-scale production in the automobile industry.
- M.A. Kelley, Sr. Mary Inez
The shortage of urban low rental housing in relation to sanitation and health.
- M.A. Massey, John Curran
An ecological analysis of persons from Virginia metropolitan districts listed in *Who's Who* 1928-1929 and 1938-1939.
- M.A. McGee, Joseph William
The delimitation of the Washington, D. C., trade area by various sociological indexes.
- M.A. Powers, Rev. Raymond D.
The influence of the family on the lives of five French saints of the nineteenth century.
- M.A. Reidy, Rev. John P.
A survey and comparative study of introductory sociology textbooks used in Catholic colleges.
- M.A. Schroll, Sr. Agnes Claire
The social effects of large-scale farming.
- M.A. Wilson, Arthemise A.
A comparative study of Negro-white attitudes toward race prejudices as manifested by a select group of Negro and white graduates and professional students.
- M.A. Wolf, Rev. Brendan John
A study of the social significance of the Franciscan tertiary movement in the United States.

National Catholic School of Social Service

- M.A. Bird, Paulina A.
Reasons for replacement; a study of twenty-five children placed in foster homes by the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Daly, Mary Agnes
A study of economic factors affecting a group of obstetrical patients at Georgetown Hospital during the year 1939.

- M.A. Delehanty, Helen L.
A study which attempts to determine whether the programs in four Girl Scout troops in Washington, D. C., function under the old or revised program.
- M.A. Grange, Alexander M.
The religious affiliation of the juvenile delinquents and their participation in church activities; a study of fifty probationers in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Green, Sylvia B.
Effectiveness of dispensary treatment.
- M.A. Hess, Elizabeth H.
New complaints on children under the supervision of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia during October 1939.
- M.A. Lee, Lois
The medical social program for maternal care of thirty-one patients at Georgetown University Hospital.
- M.A. Li, Lawrence
Recreational activities for the aged in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Lutovsky, Mary L.
A study of popularity among institutional girls between the ages ten and fourteen.
- M.A. McClain, Phyllis
A study of the family relationships and emotional factors involved in the cases of five boys referred to the Child Center for remedial reading.
- M.A. McKone, Elizabeth A.
A study of the factors in the problem behavior of the child from the two-child family.
- M.A. Morin, Anne R.
Social factors involved in dispensary treatment of forty-four diabetic patients.
- M.A. Myers, Ramona M.
A six month study of behavior changes in ten girls belonging to a club at Christ Child Settlement House, Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Parr, Grace G.
A study of the medical needs and the medical care received by recipients of old age assistance in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Powers, Eleanore Rosemary
Reasons for replacement; a study of twenty-five children placed in foster homes by the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Quinlivan, Frances
Tax-supported hospital care in Westchester County, New York; some methods of establishing eligibility.
- M.A. Reilly, Mary A.
A study of the household contacts of forty-five Negro fathers with active pulmonary tuberculosis.
- M.A. Rivera, Ligia
A follow-up study of twenty-five white cases and twenty-five colored cases rejected by a social agency of Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Schauensee, Zita de
A study of leisure-time activities for children and young people in Prince Georges County, Maryland.
- M.A. Smith, Elizabeth Mae
A study of medical social problems causing delinquency of syphilis patients at Children's Hospital.

- M.A. Sullivan, Margaret T.
A study of thirty-five cases of illegitimacy under the care of the Child Welfare Division of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Ubaldo, Olimpia
An analysis of fifty cases of juvenile delinquents between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years in the District of Columbia in 1939.
- 1941
- Ph.D. Kammer, Rev. Edward J.
A socio-economic survey of the marsh dwellers of four southeastern Louisiana Parishes.
- Ph.D. Kiernan, Rev. Edward J.
Arthur J. Penty; his contribution to social thought.
- Ph.D. Murphy, John C.
An analysis of the attitudes of American Catholics toward the immigrant and the Negro.
- Ph.D. Preher, Sr. Leo Marie
The social implications in the work of Blessed Martin De Porres.
- M.A. Brennan, Ruthann
A study of child life in thirty-two Negro families living on WPA in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Callaghan, Rev. Hubert Curtis
An ecological study of eminent persons of Boston, Massachusetts.
- M.A. Carroll, Rev. James D.
Changes in public social thought as manifested in Washington, D. C., newspapers, 1890-1940.
- M.A. Johannes, Sr. M. Eloise
History and development of the Catholic rural life movement in the United States.
- M.A. Kamerdeze, Bro. Paul G.
An ecological analysis of the prominent persons of Washington and Baltimore as listed in *Who's Who in America* for 1940-1941.
- M.A. Kloos, Leo J.
The application of some transportation indices in the delimitation of the metropolitan boundaries of Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Kuefler, Wivina Mary
A study of child life in thirty-one white families on WPA in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. McKenna, George Joachim
A study of the size of Negro families in three generations.
- M.A. Nolz, Sr. Mary Romuald
Catholic social thought as illustrated in the life of Blessed Peter Julian Eymard.
- M.A. O'Hare, Rev. John Richard
Fertility of the graduates of a Catholic southern high school.
- M.A. Schmit, Rev. Jerome E.
A survey of relief in Toledo and Lucas County, Ohio.
- M.A. Somerville, Dora Bessie
A study of a group of Negro children living in an alley culture.
- M.A. Vonder Haar, Rev. Raphael
The attitude of the Catholic Church toward co-education.
- M.A. Wong, Gertrude Pao-Hua
A historical study of the establishment of foundling hospitals in relation to infanticide in China in the Provinces of Fu Kien, Che Kiang, and An Wei.

1942

- Ph.D. Brock, Rev. Edmund J.
The background and recent status of collective bargaining in
the cotton industry in Rhode Island.
- Ph.D. Brophy, Sr. Mary Liguori
The social thought of the German Roman Catholic Central
Verein.
- Ph.D. O'Connor, Rev. William T.
Naturalism and the pioneers of American sociology.
- Ph.D. Snell, Sr. Roberta
The nature of man in St. Thomas Aquinas compared with the
nature of man in American Sociology.
- M.A. Andry, Leona Marie
A study of the physical fitness of two hundred Negro children
of Northwest Washington.
- M.A. Cantwell, Rev. Daniel Michael
Facts in Negro segregation; an investigation of the residential
restriction of Negroes in the District of Colombia.
- M.A. Fiederling, Sr. M. Irmtrudis
Adolf Kolping and the Kolping society of the United States.
- M.A. Grace, Rev. Edward George
The influence of crime waves on the sentences of judges in the
United States District Court for the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Kennedy, Rev. Timothy Vincent
The social thought of Saint Cyprian.
- M.A. Kilcawley, Margaret Patricia
The contribution of Very Reverend Doctor Thomas E. Shields
to educational sociology.
- M.A. McCarthy, Sr. Mary Laetitia
Social thought of Saint Francis of Assisi as related to the prob-
lems of his time.
- M.A. McDermott, Rev. William Francis
Some manifestations of violence in the anthracite coal industry
of northeastern Pennsylvania from 1928 to 1935.
- M.A. Murtagh, Rev. James George
The Catholic social movement in Australia.
- M.A. Ryan, Rev. Louis Antonius
St. Thomas' concept of *Ordo Caritatis* and its implications for
modern social thought.
- M.A. Stuccio, Mary Rosaria
A sociological study of a mining town, Pittston, Pennsylvania.
- M.A. Unger, Rev. Hubert Thomas
A socio-economic study of a group of graduates of St. Rita's
School for the Deaf.
- M.A. Wilken, Rev. Robert Leo
Discrimination against Negroes as practiced by the AFL and
CIO.
- M.A. Wojeik, Rev. Francis J.
The role of the Detroit C.Y.O. in the religious rehabilitation
of male juvenile delinquents.

1943

- Ph.D. Lauerman, Rev. Lucian
Catholic education for social work.

- M.A. Belanger, Rev. Gilles-Marie
Sens sociologique d'une réintégration chrétienne de la classe ouvrière.
- M.A. Betz, Rev. Matthew G.
A comparative psychological study of a controlled group of pre- and post-pubescent boys of the same chronological age, height, weight, and I.Q.
- M.A. Brown, Josephine Chapin
The professional education and social work experience of a selected group of Federal Relief Administration scholarship students.
- M.A. Comtois, Maurice
The role of moderation in social life.
- M.A. Downing, Sr. M. Omer
An investigation of church leakage in an urban industrial parish in Cleveland, Ohio.
- M.A. Emerick, Rev. Francis Burton
Tuberculosis among children of tract 48.
- M.A. Griese, Rev. Roger E.
The philosophical approach to sociology
- M.A. Gruesser, Sr. Mary Jeanine
The social thought of Bishop John England.
- M.A. Hogan, Rev. William Edward
A sociological study of interracial marriage by the Chinese in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Kelly, Edgar Michael
A comparison of the treatment of the Jew in Nazi Germany and of the Negro in the United States by means of written sources.
- M.A. Kelly, Rev. George A.
Henry Cardinal Manning, aristocrat and social reformer.
- M.A. Lerhman, Rev. John P.
Marriage and the family in the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*.
- M.A. Le Tourneau, Nora
Modern views on woman in Christian home building; a study based on a questionnaire submitted to a selected list of men and women, lay and clerical.
- M.A. Long, Sr. George Marie
The rejected girl; a study of rejection on the playground among grammar school play groups.
- M.A. Lynch, Sr. M. Delia
The rejected boy; a study of rejection on the playground among grammar school play groups.
- M.A. McCulloch, Rev. Brian F.
The attitude of Catholic high school students toward the Negro in the light of the Church's teaching.
- M.A. McDermott, Rev. Dunston A.
The social thought of Saint Bonaventure.
- M.A. Morris, Sr. Sophia
The social thought of Saint Mary Euphrasia Pelletier with particular emphasis on her treatment of the delinquent girl.
- M.A. Nunez, Rev. Benjamin
Legal protection of domestic servants in Latin America.

- M.A. O'Connor, Rev. Joseph Francis
Saint Augustine on marriage and the family.
- M.A. O'Neill, Rev. Thomas J.
A doctrine on peace according to Saint Augustine as found in his work *De Civitate Dei*.
- M.A. Riley, Sr. Mary Gabriel
The social thought of the venerable Mother d'Youville with emphasis on child care.
- M.A. Roche, Rev. Richard J.
A preliminary study of significant factors in leadership of small, free institutions.
- M.A. Sandoval, Rev. Leonidas Rodriguez
Presente condicion social del indio libre de la Sierra Ecuatoriana.
- M.A. Seibold, Rev. Andrew L.
Father Chaminade's Marianist approach to social action.

1944

- Ph.D. Nuesse, Celestine Joseph
The social thought of American Catholics.
- Ph.D. O'Hare, Rev. John Richard
The socio-economic aspects of horse racing.
- Ph.D. Schroll, Sr. Agnes Claire
The social thought of John Lancaster Spalding, D.D.
- M.A. Coogan, Rev. Thomas
The development of organized sponsorship of contraception in the United States.
- M.A. Duffy, Rev. Francis Raymond
An analysis of the title system of Onitsha village in Nigeria, British West Africa.
- M.A. Harte, Rev. Thomas J.
Leadership techniques of a white pastor in a Negro parish.
- M.A. Lover, Rev. James F.
A study of significant papal statements from Leo XIII to Pius XII against racial discrimination.
- M.A. McCarthy, Rev. Gerald Francis
A study of the liturgical movement in the United States as a social movement.
- M.A. Monheim, Rev. Lawrence William
Official Catholic action; its need.
- M.A. Nash, Rev. Thomas Edward
Some effects of World War II on an atypical Chicago slum area.
- M.A. Pitts, Nathan A.
The cooperative movement among the Negroes in the first district of St. Mary's County, Maryland.
- M.A. Schevers, Rev. Joel
Proposals for uniform divorce laws in the United States.
- M.A. Sirvaitis, Rev. Casimir P.
Social legislation of Lithuania for the care of the sick employees.
- M.A. Wagner, Rev. Paul J.
The Marianist working-brother; a factor in the re-christianization of labor.
- M.A. Zaremba, Rev. Theodore A.
Franciscan social reform according to the Encyclical *Auspicato*.

1945

- Ph.D. Abts, Dorothy Mary
Some religious and ethical problems in the practice of Catholic social workers.
- Ph.D. Brown, Francis Joseph
The social and economic philosophy of Pierce Butler.
- Ph.D. Gaudreau, Sr. Agnes of Rome
The social thought of French Canada as reflected in the Semaine Sociale.
- Ph.D. Johannes, Sr. Mary Eloise
A study of the Russian-German settlements in Ellis County, Kansas.
- Ph.D. Lerhinan, Rev. John Patrick
A sociological commentary on *Divini Redemptoris*.
- M.A. Crawford, Rev. Francis Paul
The Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.
- M.A. Doerr, Rev. Herman
The social studies in the seminary.
- M.A. Dowell, William Joseph
American religious freedom in the light of Catholic social thought.
- M.A. Williams, Sr. M. Ellen
The social aspect of the 1922 railroad strike in Dennison, Texas.

1946

- Ph.D. Kelly, Rev. George Anthony
Catholics and the practice of the Faith; a census study of the Diocese of St. Augustine, Florida.
- Ph.D. O'Hara, Rev. Albert Richard
The position of woman in early China.
- Ph.D. Ratigan, Marion
A sociological survey of disease in four alleys in the National Capital.
- M.A. Abell, Sr. M. Lucy
Negro community in Austin, Texas.
- M.A. Bedard, Margaret
Factors influencing fertility; a study based on a selected group.
- M.A. Blum, Alice M.
A sociological study of the Women's Prison of the State of Maryland.
- M.A. Bresnahan, Rev. Cornelius J.
A study of the "Junior Police and Citizens' Corps."
- M.A. Hayes, Camille
A comparative analysis of the problems of girls in peace and war revealed in complaints of the Women's Bureau of the Police Department of the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Kerins, Rev. Joseph L.
Introduction to the social thought of Pope Pius X (1903-1914).
- M.A. Somerville, Iola
A study of attitudes of a group of adolescent Negro boys toward the police and juvenile court.
- M.A. Smith, Rev. Robert Gordon
A study of the Catholic scouting as a source of lay leadership.

M.A. Venet, Samuel

A follow-up of 100 selected venereal disease cases in the District of Columbia with an analysis and evaluation of field work and clinic data.

1947

Ph.D. Callaghan, Rev. Hubert Curtis

The family allowance procedure.

Ph.D. Coogan, Rev. Thomas Francis

Catholic fertility in Florida; a census study of the diocese of St. Augustine, Florida.

Ph.D. Harte, Rev. Thomas Joseph

Catholic organizations promoting Negro-white relations in the United States.

Ph.D. McGee, Joseph William

Social and economic aspects of the functional entity of Washington, D. C.

M.A. Byrne, Sr. M. Electa

A sociometric study of the choice patterns of a group of retarded girls at St. Gertrude's School, Washington, D. C.

M.A. Chretien, Paul Marie

A sociological commentary on Pope Pius XII's allocution on woman.

M.A. Kirchner, Joseph J.

Selective factors in educational attainment; a study of the graduates of Cathedral High School, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

M.A. Kunz, Sr. Mary Madeleine

American Catholic opinion on feminism; a study of the periodical literature.

M.A. Meier, Rev. Paul J.

The Young Christian Workers and the Young Christian Students Movement in the United States.

M.A. Mugrauer, Bertha

A unit on interracial relations based on the Mystical Body of Christ for a fifth grade.

M.A. O'Connor, Sr. Mary George Aquin

A study of the treatment of selected items in the social studies of the metropolitan area and up-state New York Catholic secondary schools.

1948

Ph.D. Healy, Sr. Mary Edward

Society and social change in the writings of St. Thomas, Ward, Sumner, and Cooley.

Ph.D. Roche, Rev. Richard J.

Catholic colleges and the Negro student.

Ph.D. Zaremba, Rev. Theodore A.

Franciscan social reform: a study of the Third Order Secular.

M.A. Bowling, Sr. M. Lenore

The social implications of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade.

M.A. Curtis, William D.

An analysis of socio-economic problems of thirty-one Negro families in a transitional area.

M.A. Feiten, Rev. John Richard

An investigation of the knowledge and attitudes of Catholic married people on the moral relationships in marriage and the family.

- M.A. Heery, Rev. Germain W.
A socio-economic survey of the Mexicans in Joliet, Illinois.
- M.A. Houston, Julian Towns
A study of the socio-economic problems of a group of veteran students in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Kenny, Rev. Peter J.
The development of Catholic mission work among the colored people of the United States.
- M.A. Knott, Rev. John C.
The Cana Conference movement.
- M.A. Lajoie, Marguerite M.
A study of some attitudes of Catholic women college students toward marriage and family life.
- M.A. LaMountain, Frank X.
Marriage counseling; its development in the United States and some indications of its current status by case study presentation.
- M.A. Magee, Rev. William T.
The role of the sodality in the social structure of the urban parish.
- M.A. Mundy, Paul W.
Vocational opportunities in Washington, D. C., for Negro boys who do not complete high school.
- M.A. O'Brien, Rev. Virgil P.
The moral principles for the solution of problems of cooperation in the practice of social work.
- M.A. Platte, Sr. Mary Noella
Sociological analysis of parochial school children in a transitional area.
- M.A. Tobin, Sr. Mary Leonce
Contributions of the congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame to the educational and social development of the child in the Cleveland province.

1949

- Ph.D. Chisholm, Sr. Mary Roderic
Ideological implications of current definitions of a social problem.
- Ph.D. Lynn, Rita L.
The National Catholic Community Service.
- Ph.D. Seibold, Rev. Andrew L.
Social-moral reconstruction; according to the writings and works of William Joseph Champlinade.
- Ph.D. Woods, Sr. Frances Jerome
Mexican ethnic leadership in San Antonio, Texas.
- M.A. Brambilla, Charles Peter
Factors in the adjustment program of Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Boys Town, Nebraska.
- M.A. Collins, Bro. Cornelius Malachy
The treatment of the moral aspects of social questions in Catholic periodicals.
- M.A. Cooke, Sr. Mary Lourdine
The contributions of Mother Mary Catherine McAuley to the social betterment of society.
- M.A. Cullen, William T.
A sample study of the integration of religious and moral values of student opinion.

- M.A. Eaton, Evelyn Thayer
The concept of *milieu* in Catholic action.
- M.A. Hennessy, Florence Marie
The family rosary and its social implications as revealed in the Family Rosary Crusade of Reverend Patrick Joseph Peyton, C.S.C.
- M.A. McDonnell, Alonzo J.
Public planning and private enterprise.
- M.A. Mao, Natalie Siao-sieu
Ceremonies and rites of Chinese marriage before the republic.
- M.A. Ryan, James William
Claude McKay, Negro poet and racial thinker.
- M.A. Trares, Sr. Mary Corleen
A study of the association of home factors with school achievement and social orientation of fifty children of average intelligence.

1950

- Ph.D. Carr, Harriet
A study of discriminatory practices in semi-public institutions relative to Jewish people in Washington, D. C.
- Ph.D. Gruesser, Sr. Mary Jeanine
Categorical valuations of Jews among Catholic parochial school children.
- Ph.D. Pitts, Nathan
The cooperative movement in Negro communities of North Carolina.
- Ph.D. Sandoval, Rev. Leonidas Rodriguez
The socio-economic life of the free Indian of the Ecuadorian Sierra.
- M.A. Cody, Mary A.
A sociological study of Negro converts in seven Catholic parishes in the District of Columbia for the year 1948.
- M.A. Dougherty, Frederick Joseph
Differentials in American Catholic opinion on the admission of displaced persons to the United States.
- M.A. El Koury, Rosita
The social contributions of the Spanish Saint Michaela Desmaisieres.
- M.A. Fondi, Ben A.
The effect of institutional formation on students' attitudes toward minority groups.
- M.A. Galloway, Rev. Norman
An investigation of the knowledge and attitudes of the seniors of the Arts and Sciences School of a Catholic university relative to marriage.
- M.A. Gavin, Rev. John Robert
A study of the Catholic maternity guild apostolate.
- M.A. Huber, Sr. Paulette
The teachings of Pius XII on marriage and the family.
- M.A. Karrer, Rev. Walter C.
The Episcopal Mandate in Catholic Action.
- M.A. Kaska, Edward Anthony
A follow-up study of former Boys' Town boys.

- M.A. Lynn, Ann Q.
Interracial marriages; a study of fifteen Negro-white marriages in New York City and metropolitan area.
- M.A. McCarthy, John Joseph
A study of factors associated with the adjustment of boys at Father Flanagan's Boys Home.
- M.A. Mackey, Sr. Mary Martinita
The formal structure of the National Council of Catholic Women; patterns of formal organization in a federated group.
- M.A. Rau, Sr. Mary James
Some phases of the social thought of Eric Gill in the light of papal encyclicals.
- M.A. Rayner, Jeannette
Woman's role of motherhood in society.
- M.A. Reymann, Rev. Albert
A study of some social characteristics of the Holy Name societies in two Negro parishes in the District of Columbia.
- M.A. Shamborsky, Rosemary C.
The role of a Catholic women's college in preparing women for occupational careers; a sample study of 972 alumnae of Marywood College, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
- M.A. Shea, Paul A.
An opinion study of some experts dealing with the problem of frigidity.
- M.A. Slazinski, Leo William
A case study of the educative aspects of five large families.
- M.A. Staley, Rev. Austin J.
The social thought in the rule of Saint Benedict of Nursia; a current in the sixth century social thinking.
- M.A. Summa, Frana M.
Class differences in home training of Negro children in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Whittington, Hugh Gorman
The documentary film as a method of social education; a study of the history and theory of the British movement.
- M.A. Zahn, Gordon C.
A study of the social backgrounds of Catholic conscientious objectors in Civilian Public Service during World War II.
- M.A. Zgodzinski, Rev. Ronald R.
The social role of the parish priest.

1951

- Ph.D. Bedard, Margaret M.
Marriage and family relations in current fiction; a content analysis of forty best sellers.
- Ph.D. Gaughan, Rev. William T.
The social theories of Saint Antoninus.
- Ph.D. Mugrauer, Bertha M.
A cultural study of ten Negro girls in an alley.
- Ph.D. Mundy, Paul W.
The Negro boy-worker in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Amen, Ann
Leadership in a midwestern rural community.
- M.A. Brindley, M. Mary
Cleveland's cooperative Fair Employment Plan.

- M.A. Gallagher, Sr. Agnes
The social backgrounds of vocations to the Sisters of Charity of Providence of the Sacred Heart Province.
- M.A. Geohegan, Sr. Mary Mercy
Differentials in Detroit Catholic opinion on the issue of government intervention; an analysis of poll data from Survey II of Catholic Action Study.
- M.A. Haley, Rev. Joseph Edmund
The teaching of Pope Pius XI on the institutional apostolate of the Church.
- M.A. Harrison, Sr. Mary Jerome
Ethnic solidarity in a southern rural community; a study of a German Catholic cultural island at St. Florian, Alabama.
- M.A. Huan Hu, Alexius
The changing Chinese family and its problems.
- M.A. Kelly, Sr. Mary Aquinice
The ecological position of Saint Dominic's parish in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Leonard, Richard C.
A descriptive opinion study based on a sample of the Catholic students of Howard University, Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Murray, Sr. Mary John
A study of the attitudes and practices of Catholic elementary school teachers in Washington, D. C., on education for marriage and family life in the elementary school.
- M.A. Shannon, Thomas Francis
The social contributions of Blessed Bernadine of Feltre.
- M.A. Shumway, Sr. Felice
The social contributions of Mother Cabrini in the United States, with emphasis on the immigrant.
- M.A. Soto, Rev. Anthony R.
The structure of society according to Duns Scotus.
- M.A. Sweeney, Rev. William J.
Opinion on proposals for National Health Insurance in American Catholic periodicals.
- M.A. Taggart, Rev. Paul J.
The organization of Catholic broadcasting in the United States.
- M.A. Velazquez, Rev. H. Manuel
The social thought of Andres Molina Enriquez, 1868-1940.

1952

- Ph.D. Lynch, Sr. Miriam
The organized social apostolate of Albert de Mun.
- Ph.D. Sirvaitis, Rev. Casimir Peter
Religious folkways in Lithuania and their conservation among the Lithuanian immigrants in the United States.
- Ph.D. Smith, Elizabeth Reichert
Patterns of interpersonal preferences in a nursing school class.
- M.A. Bayer, Sr. Mary Emily
The social ideals of St. Angela Merici, foundress of the Ursuline Order.
- M.A. Curtin, Rev. Joseph A.
Analysis of family theory as found in some standard textbooks commonly used in the basic courses in sociology in colleges and universities.

- M.A. Duvall, Sr. Mary Vera
The Société belge de sociologie as seen in its publications, *Annales de sociologie* and *Le mouvement sociologique*.
- M.A. Gormally, Sr. Mary Kenneth
The social participation of the graduates of a Catholic college for women.
- M.A. Hansknecht, Joseph L.
An analysis of the voting records of Catholic representatives in the 81st Congress compared with the voting records of comparable non-Catholics.
- M.A. Hoffman, Sr. Mary Margaret Joseph
A three-generation study of the occupational mobility of Honesdale, Pennsylvania.
- M.A. McElwain, Sr. Helen Elizabeth
Requirements for advanced degrees in sociology.
- M.A. Meszaros, Rev. George
A study of some displaced persons of Hungarian ethnic origin in the United States.
- M.A. Quesada, Conchita
Some organizations assisting the Puerto Ricans in New York with special emphasis on helpers of the Holy Souls.
- M.A. Rotondi, Henry A.
A Negro boys' club of the metropolitan police in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Shea, Sr. Frances Therese
A study of the social factors in the vocational backgrounds of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas.
- M.A. Snyder, Margaret C.
A study of the proposed "Equal Rights Amendment" to the U. S. Constitution, with particular emphasis on its effects upon the status of women and the position of the family in America.
- M.A. Tolan, Sr. Providencia
Catholic Indians.
- M.A. Vidal, Rev. John Raphael
A study of the family, cultural, geographical and religious backgrounds of students in five diocesan major seminaries.
- M.A. Walsh, Sr. Bernard Vincent
The expressed opinions of a group of Catholic high school seniors on certain topics involving Christian social principles.

1953

- Ph.D. Fosselman, Rev. David H.
Transitions in the development of a downtown parish; a study of adaptations to ecological change in Saint Patrick's Parish, Washington, D. C.
- Ph.D. Penetar, Michael P.
The social thought of *The Catholic Worker* on the Negro.
- Ph.D. Zahn, Gordon C.
A descriptive study of the social backgrounds of conscientious objectors in Civilian Public Service during World War II.
- M.A. Abbott, Sr. Martina
The effects of ecological change, population mobility and ethnic succession on an urban territorial parish.

- M.A. Brundage, John J.
A critical analysis of the attitude of the periodical *Social Justice* toward a minority group.
- M.A. Carrier, Herve
Etude sur la méthode de recherche du sociologue Leon Gerin.
- M.A. Cummins, Rev. Bernard A.
An analysis of the expenditure pattern of some Catholic families in the light of Catholic social principles.
- M.A. Foley, Rev. Edwin G.
A study of some socio-religious factors in the home backgrounds of a vocation family group and a non-vocation family group.
- M.A. Hoc, Rev. Joseph Marie Nguyen-Hieu
Théorie sociologique de M. P. Gourou; étude analytique et critique de sa théorie de l'action du milieu physique sur la société tropicale.
- M.A. James, Rev. Paul Michael
The expressed results of a certain pre-marital lecture course.
- M.A. Murphy, Rev. Martin J.
A study of significant papal statements, from Leo XIII to Pius XII, on the right of private ownership.
- M.A. Norton, Sr. Marie Catherine
Social factors and attitudes in educational and vocational achievement; a study of parents and children in a parochial school area.
- M.A. Parrott, Rev. Thomas W.
The treatment of the Negro in eight Catholic periodicals for the years 1939 and 1949.
- M.A. Rasmussen, James F.
The reaction of selected diocesan newspapers to the encyclical *Quadragesimo anno* (May 15, 1931 to Dec. 31, 1932).
- M.A. Rechtin, Rev. Anthony
A study of the dating pattern of Catholic college senior and junior students.

1954

- Ph.D. Lynn, Sr. Annella
Interracial marriages in Washington, D. C., 1940-1947.
- M.A. Ballard, Sr. Frances R.
A study of institutional care of infants in Our Lady's Home for Infants in Louisville, Kentucky.
- M.A. Brinkman, Rev. Gabriel
Some factors in the breakdown of Catholic marriages in several eastern dioceses.
- M.A. Burns, Sr. Mary Sheila
A study of Catholic rituals in a selected sample of Catholic families.
- M.A. Connors, John
An appraisal of the educational aspects of the operation of the New York State law against discrimination.
- M.A. Freppert, Rev. Lucan
A study of religious rituals among families in a midwestern urban parish.
- M.A. Henry, Franklin L.
The relation of differentials in interracial attitudes to the social structure of the College of Arts and Sciences of The Catholic University of America.

- M.A. Kosicki, Sr. Mary Christinna
The social contributions of Mother Angela Truskowska.
- M.A. Lewis, Rev. Sebastian
The attitude of the Catholic press toward colonization in America, 1850-1900.
- M.A. McIntyre, John F.
Interracial covenants in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Maher, Rev. Aloysius F.
Investigation of Cana Clubs in diocese of Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Marx, Rev. Paul B.
The Catholic social thought of Virgil Michel, O.S.B., as contained in his writings and personal papers.
- M.A. O'Connell, Rev. Daniel
The social history of an inhabited alley in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Potvin, Rev. Raymond H.
Concept of class organization in the social encyclicals.
- M.A. Riordan, Margaret B.
A determination of some faculty problems of naval officers as ascertained from observations and opinions of Naval Chaplains located at some shore establishments.
- M.A. Salazar, Maria C.
A study of the Social Crusade of Bogota, Colombia.
- M.A. Yelovich, Rev. Columban
Content analysis of certain text books in regard to certain problems of the family.

1955

- Ph.D. Eaton, Evelyn Thayer
The Belgian leagues of Christian working-class women.
- Ph.D. Kamerde, Bro. Paul
A study of the major sociological aspects of truancy within selected census tracts of Washington, D. C.
- Ph.D. Murray, Sr. Mary John
A socio-cultural study of 118 Mexican families living in a low-rent public housing project in San Antonio, Texas.
- M.A. Blanchette, Sr. Leo Clare
A study of the environmental factors of vocations to the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, St. Paul Province.
- M.A. Bouchard, Gerald J.
The religious rituals of some Franco-American families of northern Maine as an ethnic group.
- M.A. Britz, Sr. Mary Nathanael
A study of morale in a parochial high school.
- M.A. Brooks, Hugh Earl
An investigation of the attitudes of high school freshmen and seniors toward drinking alcoholic beverages.
- M.A. Commins, William W.
Some organizations promoting integration in the recreational field in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Conry, Sr. Mary Bridget
A survey of attitudes of some high school juniors and seniors toward courtship and the selection of a marriage partner.
- M.A. Desmond, Sr. Ellen Mary
A study of the social background factors in vocations to the Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth, Convent, New Jersey.

- M.A. Griswold, William J.
The obligation to join a union in the light of Catholic social principles.
- M.A. Holland, Jerome
Patterns of integration in a Catholic high school for boys in Washington, D. C.
- M.A. Hopkins, James Bernard
The social implications of the work of Jeanne Jugan.
- M.A. Kenney, Robert Durney
A study of the social background of priests and seminarians in the American province of the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales.
- M.A. McCarthy, Florian F.
Social correlates of participation in activities of the Carmelite third order.
- M.A. McKenzie, Terence J.
A sociological analysis of several contemporary race novels.
- M.A. Martineau, Jacques
The social thought of the *Semaine Sociale* of Canada from 1945 to 1953.
- M.A. Morgan, Sr. Catherine Bernadette
A study of social factors in the backgrounds of vocations to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.
- M.A. Olszewski, Ignacy
An analysis of the treatment of post-war nationalization in Great Britain and France in some issues of selected Catholic periodicals.
- M.A. Penta, Maximus
Some aspects of the sociology of Giuseppe Toniolo.
- M.A. Pollard, Maurus D.
Some aspects of technology in the 1953 Christmas message by Pope Pius XII.
- M.A. Reilly, Sr. Mary Sheila
A study of the teaching of marriage and family relations on the elementary school level in Baltimore, Maryland.
- M.A. Rhomberg, Thomas W.
The formal structure of the National Council of Catholic Men and its role in promoting Catholic Action.
- M.A. Roberts, George Owen
Factors influencing cultural receptivity in a rural community of Sierra Leone.
- M.A. Taylor, Josephine L.
The social problem of war as treated by recent Catholic periodicals, 1948-1950.
- M.A. Van Gruensven, Norbert
An analysis of the treatment of "religion" in popular basic textbooks of sociology.

B. G. MULVANEY, C.S.V., Compiler

The Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D. C.

Social Interaction in a Natural Area of Philadelphia

Twelve undergraduate Sociology majors, varying considerably in scholastic ability and application, did the basic research for this study under the direction of Brother D. Augustine, F.S.C., Professor of Sociology at La Salle College. The study was suggested by Mrs. Anna M. McGarry, a supervisor with the Commission on Human Relations, and Vice-President of the Philadelphia Catholic Interracial Council. Tabulation, analysis and interpretation of 1950 census data, interviews of a 10 per cent sample of the residents, observation in the study area, and consultation with public and private agency personnel, were the principal research techniques employed. A copy of the research plan is appended. This article is an excerpt from the complete report.

Ecology of the Area

In the terminology of sociologists, East Falls is a "natural area."¹ Wissahickon Creek on the west, the Schuylkill River on the south, and industrial plants on the east separate the area from neighboring sections of the city. A highway paralleling the river facilitates access to and from central city at the southeastern corner, and to Manayunk at the southwestern corner. Wissahickon Avenue, the northern boundary, separates East Falls from historic Germantown. With the exception of Midvale Avenue and Queen Lane, only the boundary streets are outlets to Germantown. These conditions suggest the description of East Falls as an ecological lake, a real "natural area" geographically.

An approximation of "concentric" zones is evident.² The central business district is on the highway along the river, east and west of Midvale Avenue, and extends northwards half a block on Midvale. The zone of transition is narrow and short, almost non-existent. Lower-middle-class workers' dwellings gradually change into a relatively extensive residential zone which is surrounded from southeast to southwest by a "circle" wherein a

¹ James A. Quinn, *Human Ecology* (New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950), pp. 266-8.

² R. E. Park, Editor, *The City* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1925), p. 51.



playground is succeeded in turn by hospitals, a housing project, a reservoir, exclusive apartments, palatial residences, large estates, exclusive private schools, a private housing development and another public housing project.

The sector theory⁸ of residential expansion is also illustrated

⁸ Homer Hoyt, *The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods in American Cities* (Washington: Federal Housing Administration, 1939), p. 76.

in the "outer zone" as described, the homes of the wealthy and the upper-middle-class being flanked by hospital, playground and housing projects.

Five census tracts are completely within East Falls. Abbottsford Homes, a public housing project, is located in a sixth tract, isolated residentially from the remainder of its own tract. The project is tangent to East Falls at one street intersection, and is actually part of the natural area being considered.

Suburban Mentality

The most outstanding characteristic of East Falls residents is pride in their community. Even the "lower-middle-class" householders consider themselves as "belonging" if they were born in East Falls. Families that move in do not quite "belong" even though wealthy until at least the second generation. They are not "East Falls." This is not a mere fruitless sentiment. Hardly any dilapidation exists in the area. Even the low-income families make a successful effort to keep up their homes. A large majority of all the residents own rather than rent. Mobility is at a minimum, although within the area itself a few families buy into a tract where the homes are better, when their fortunes improve; increased distance from the river being a fairly accurate indication of the higher economic status of a family.

Incomes range from very high to very low, but community spirit is invariably high. The median income (1949) for the four tracts of East Falls proper was: along the river, tracts D and E, \$3425 and \$3450 respectively; for tracts C and 21-A \$6570 and \$5975 respectively. In tracts 21-A and C (38), 28 per cent and 27 per cent of the families had an income of over \$10,000. Culture patterns conform to social class with respect to club memberships, recreations, amount of education, and expected behavior. Second- and third-generation descendants of European immigrants predominate. The British Isles (including Ireland) are most frequently represented among recent immigrants. Greeks, Poles, Italians, and Russians are present in small but noticeable numbers. One Catholic Church, with a large congregation, and four or five smaller Protestant congregations indicate the distribution according to religious persuasion. Juvenile delinquency and crime are at a minimum and there are relatively few cases of public assistance. Minor differences from the city at large exist in the age and sex distribution. The

TABLE 1
EAST FALLS NATURAL AREA:
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, MARRIED COUPLES
AND HOUSEHOLD; NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, AND AVERAGE
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD, 1950

	CENSUS TRACTS					
A.	38-A	38-B	38-C	38-D	38-E	21-A
Number of Married Couples	1855	80	330	645	1275	370
PER CENT						
With Own Household	92.7	93.7	95.4	89.9	91.7	97.2
Without Any Household	7.3	6.3	4.6	10.1	8.3	2.8
<hr/>						
B.						
Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals	2360	140	520	925	1590	760
PER CENT						
In Families	88.6	82.2	67.3	80.5	87.4	58.8
Unrelated Individuals	11.4	17.8	32.7	19.5	12.6	41.2
<hr/>						
C.						
Number of Households	2273	118	390	786	1454	667
Population in House	8275	470	1215	2822	4965	1366
Population Per House	3.64	3.98	3.11	3.59	3.41	2.05
Institutional Population	6	—	39	—	4	—

SOURCE: Prepared by Philadelphia Area Census Commission from information supplied by United States Bureau of Census, January 3, 1951.

median age in the tracts where the higher income groups live is fifteen to twenty years older than in the other tracts, the modal group therein being in the early fifties. Males outnumber females in the area but the margin is small. That is true of all six tracts.⁴

⁴ Substantiating tables appear in the final complete report on this study. Available at La Salle College.

TABLE 2
EAST FALLS NATURAL AREA: FAMILY INCOME IN 1949 BY CENSUS TRACTS, 20% SAMPLE
CENSUS TRACTS

	38A	38B	38C	38D	38E	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	No. 2360	% 100	No. 140	% 100	No. 520	% 100	No. 925	% 100	No. 1590	% 100	No. 760	% 100
Less than \$500	195	9	25	19	85	16	125	13	110	7	60	8
\$500-\$999	50	2	10	7	5	1	45	5	85	5	35	5
1000-1499	75	3	5	4	15	3	25	3	50	3	30	4
1500-1999	155	7	10	7	10	2	45	5	70	4	35	5
2000-2499	210	9	20	14	10	2	70	7	130	8	25	3
2500-2999	250	11	5	1	65	7	125	8	125	8	15	2
3000-3499	375	16	5	4	10	2	105	12	200	12	15	2
3500-3999	265	12	5	4	5	1	45	5	130	8	35	5
4000-4499	195	9	15	3	50	6	145	9	145	9	25	3
4500-4999	90	3	5	4	15	3	40	4	75	5	5	1
5000-5999	110	4	5	4	35	7	90	10	145	9	70	9
6000-6999	35	1	10	7	35	7	35	4	90	6	40	5
7000-7999	90	3	5	4	75	14	70	7	105	7	90	11
10,000 or more	15	1			140	27	70	7	40	3	215	28
Sub-total	2110	89	105	75	460	89	880	95	1501	94	695	91
No-record	250	11	35	25	60	11	45	5	90	6	65	9
Median Income	\$3175		\$2075		\$6570		\$3425		\$3450		\$5975	

SOURCE: Philadelphia Area Census Commission from information supplied by United States Census Bureau,
January 3, 1951.

Interaction Hypothesis

The hypothesis that project residents are socially unacceptable to their non-project neighbors was proved inaccurate. Project people mingle as peers among "lower-middle-class" non-project neighbors. Low-income non-project neighbors consider the people in the project as fortunate to have been admitted to public housing. The "upper classes" no more accept project residents as equals than they do lower-income classes no matter where residing.

The "middle class" people of Abbotsford find conditions there satisfactory in the main. A majority of them are opposed to the recently adopted policy of the Housing Authority of placing Negro families in some of the residences. Abbotsford comprises 700 dwelling units in six-, ten-, twelve-, and eighteen-unit apartments. Opposition to integration has diminished but a serious "incident" developed when the first Negro family moved in. Perhaps the existing Abbotsford Community Council should have been previously "conditioned." Thus, another hypothesis receives a sort of negative approval although it remains essentially untested: that intergroup tensions are minimized by a thorough coordination of public agencies with neighborhood institutions.

Negro integration came as a surprise and was resented all the more for that reason. Moreover, non-project people fear that an entering wedge has been placed; that next, Negroes will move into the whole area. On this issue leadership was necessary but the power elements are in accord with the people in wanting to keep the neighborhood free of Negroes. The leaders utilize church and school groups, the Women's Club, and an influential fraternal luncheon club. One hypothesis that was substantiated is that attitudes are more overt among those who have been subject to active indoctrination. Individual leaders, mainly political, organized resistance to locating public housing in East Falls, and to the placing of an incinerator in the area — successfully in the latter instance.

There is little supporting evidence for the hypothesis that non-acceptance of project residents increased with nearness to the project. On the contrary, low-income families residing near a public housing project which was then under construction, expressed a desire to live there, once it was completed. Some of the "upper-middle class" people near Abbotsford did express unfavorable views concerning public housing and projects but

this confirms the contention that acceptance or rejection of social "equals" is not related to where they live precisely, but rather with income and culture traits characteristic of a social class, and has little to do with proximity to a housing project, except that project residents are thus indentified as to their social status.

Sensitivity to being regarded as "project people" was sufficiently apparent to be noted by the interviewers as a subtle influence operating to cause mobility, as well as a vaguely sensed dissatisfaction characteristic of many project residents. Another socio-psychological factor is a state of mind that "nothing can be done about" any policy that the Housing Authority or the City Government sees fit to introduce or even impose. Do such attitudes mean that people prefer to plan for themselves and make their own decisions, even poor plans and unwise decisions? A question that warrants further investigation is: to what degree does the general welfare supersede local "autonomy"? The situation in Abbotsford may mean that government planning is resented by middle-class "bourgeoisie." The majority of the project re-

TABLE 3
WHAT RESIDENTS LIKED ABOUT EAST FALLS,
BY CENSUS TRACTS.

	38-C	CENSUS TRACTS 38-D	38-E	Totals
Total number of interviews	26	76	146	248
Factors Liked	34	99	198	332
Convenient —				
to school, work, Church, transportation, hospital	12	46	73	131
The neighborhood—				
suburban, residential, quiet, clean, little crime, little traffic, beauty, nice for children	17	25	33	75
The neighbors	3	16	61	80
No Colored people	2	8	14	24
Everything (just like it)	0	4	7	11
Modern schools	0	0	6	6
Miscellaneous	1	0	4	5
Dislike the area*	0	1	4	5

* Answer in response to question, What do you like most about the area? See Table 4.

sidents belong in that category. A tentative conclusion is that public housing offers real advantages to low-income groups rather than to the middle class. There is no doubt that additional low-income housing is needed.

TABLE 4
WHAT RESIDENTS DISLIKED ABOUT EAST FALLS
BY CENSUS TRACTS.

	38-C	CENSUS TRACTS 38-D	38-E	Totals
Total number of interviews	26	76	146	248
Factors Disliked	22	55	116	193
Proposed incinerator	11	23	47	81
Housing projects	4	9	7	20
Negroes in projects	1	4	8	13
Poor condition of streets	0	4	8	12
Lack of recreation	0	0	10	10
Rowdies (teen agers)	0	2	8	10
Traffic	0	4	5	9
Trucks on Henry Avenue	2	4	3	9
Miscellaneous*	4	5	20	29
Nothing disliked	8	35	56	99
Non-committal	1	1	2	4

* School crowded, new trolleys needed, too near factories, people not friendly, no supermarket, pets, nearness to railroad, climate, need a bank, street lights, trash collection, dangerous drop in lot across the street, static community, do not want a playground at McMichael Park.

TABLE 5
WHAT RESIDENTS CONSIDER TO BE ADVERSE CONDITIONS IN EAST FALLS, BY CENSUS TRACTS

	38-C	CENSUS TRACTS 38-D	38-E	Totals
Total number of interviews	26	76	146	248
Proposed incinerator	2	6	9	17
Negroes	1	4	11	16
Traffic	0	5	7	12
Disorderly conduct corner gangs, noise, hotrods, taprooms	0	4	6	10
Miscellaneous	0	8	15	23
NONE (no adverse conditions)	23	49	98	172

* Unsatisfactory public services, poor police protection, irregular trash collection, trolley on Midvale Avenue, animal nuisances, the railroad, need playgrounds, congestion, public housing projects.

TABLE 6
SOME ATTITUDES OF EAST FALLS RESIDENTS
CONCERNING NEGROES IN ABBOTTSFORD

	38-C	CENSUS TRACTS 38-D	38-E	Totals
Total number of interviews	26	76	146	248
Against the policy	14	53	98	165
Don't mind	4	12	20	36
Favor the policy	0	0	6	6
Non-committal	7	5	16	28
Special*	1	6	6	13

* "OK in project but not in a good white neighborhood." 1
 "Nothing can be done about it; why fight current trends?" 4
 "The people should have some say in the matter." 1
 "Depends on careful selection of the Negro families." 4
 "The people are against it but I'm not." 1
 "My husband is against it but I'm not." 1
 "It will be all over in twenty years." 1

TABLE 7
HOW EAST FALLS RESIDENTS FEEL ABOUT
PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS*

	38-C	CENSUS TRACTS 38-D	38-E	Totals
Total number of interviews	26	76	146	248
Unfavorable in general*	10	19	39	68
Unfavorable to segregation*	2	17	21	40
Favorable*	3	27	48	78
Non-committal*	11	13	38	62

* Illustrative interview responses are given in the complete report.

Additional Observations

East Falls people do not like change and resent very much changes that to their way of thinking are forced upon them. A wise procedure for the municipal government and public agencies would be to confer beforehand with power elements in East Falls. Instead of attempting to discredit seemingly recalcitrant individual leaders who oppose a change which is for the general welfare of the city, it might prove advantageous to present the rational grounds for the change to the powerful clubs and church groups, if they could be reached. Private welfare agen-

cies have failed to reach the Luncheon Club of the area — and have met with hostility from the Women's Club.

The most intelligent action so far taken in the area was that of Mrs. McGarry for the Commission on Human Relations. She won a hearing before the Abbotsford Community Council and helped to soften the initial bitter feeling over Negro integration, effecting a sort of "catharsis" whereby the members spoke freely when they discovered a non-judgmental attitude on the part of the speaker.

It is likely also that city officials have been well advised not to proceed with a proposed incinerator. Incinerators have sometimes become "white elephants," as one of the East Falls leaders informed the City Council.

The influential club groups in East Falls must be reached if mistakes are to be avoided and desirable changes more or less amicably to be brought about. This is not to say that East Falls must have its way, regardless. The general welfare of the city comes first and government agencies must proceed with proved necessary improvements no matter what section of the city is adversely affected. But it would be puerile to instigate changes in East Falls merely on the principle that East Falls should be "disciplined." Another mistake would be failure to respect the wholesome pride of community that exists there. Any "proud," "residential," "suburban," natural area deserves respectful consideration.

Although this is only a partial report of the whole study, the results indicated may seem meagre, as representing only a confirmation of things already known. The principal purpose of the study, however, was realized — to familiarize students with social research methods. They also learned a great deal about one section of the city and its residents, more than they know about the section in which they themselves live. Their brief contact with public housing may have been somewhat misleading. Some of the conclusions may be mistaken. All in all, it seems to have been a satisfactory undergraduate research effort and may prove to be of interest to teachers who are guiding sociology majors in the elements of social research. Only this final statement of title, aims, and procedures will be set forth here. Additional information regarding this group research project may obtained from the writer.

PLANS FOR THE GROUP RESEARCH PROJECT

Title

A study of the influences that affect positive relationships between the residents of a public housing project and the people of nearby neighborhoods.

Aims

1. To become acquainted with conflict situations that are present, their basis, the leaders on both sides, what is being done to resolve conflict, and what might be done.
2. To study human relationships through personal experience in the use of several techniques of social research.
3. To be of service to the people in the study area.

Procedures

1. Read in textbooks on social research.
2. Examine existing research studies.
3. Devise a basis for interviewing a sample of families and individuals in the study area.
4. Discuss the proposed study in class with a view to accepting one aspect of the study by each student, in accord with interest and skills.
5. Seek information and guidance from public and private agencies.
6. Observe in strategic spots in the area.
7. Respect the social strengths manifested in the people and the groups of the study area.
8. Eventually attempt to coordinate some groups to be composed of persons from the housing project and from the neighborhood.
9. Act as volunteers in activities in the study area: civic, recreational, educational groups, clubs, etc.

BROTHER D. AUGUSTINE, F.S.C.

La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS OF SOCIOLOGICAL INTEREST

SISTER MIRIAM LYNCH, O.S.U.
URSULINE COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:

Parish Studies at Fordham: Father Joseph Scheuer, C.P.P.S., and Father Joseph Schuyler, S.J., each finished doctoral dissertations related to the analysis of specific parishes in the Archdiocese of New York. . . . Mr. Frank Santopolo completed his doctoral work and has developed a "Priest Role Apperception Test." Extensive pilot testing on a universe of over three hundred priests, nuns, seminarians, college men and women has turned up some interesting social variations in the perceptions of what a priest is, can and ought to be.

Anita Yourgich, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Seattle University, has just completed a research project on aged institutionalized women. She has recently written the text, *Dynamics of Social Interaction* (Washington D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1954), and articles on Catholic nurses' conflicting attitudes; on teacher-student attitudes relative to "ideal student and ideal teacher" (*Journal of Educational Research, September, 1955*). She is at present working on an educational sociology text.

Father John L. Thomas, S.J., St. Louis University, is seeing through the press his book, *The American Catholic Family*, to be published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., early in 1956. His articles on this topic appeared in September, October, and November issues of *Social Order*.

The Catholic Mind (December 1955) reprinted Donald J. Thorman's address on "The Catholic Press and Catholic Social Action" given at the National Catholic Social Action Conference in Cleveland, September 8, 1955. Mr. Thorman is on the faculty of Loyola University, Chicago, and serves as managing editor of *The Voice of St. Jude*, national Catholic monthly magazine. An article by Mr. Thorman on "The Anti-Communist Record of the Catholic Press" appeared in *America* last February.

In time for the twenty-fifth anniversary commemorations of *Quadragesimo anno*, the Catechetical Guild is publishing *The Pope Talks About Labor Relations*, a sixty-three page, fifteen cent booklet written by Father William J. Smith, S.J., Director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations in Jersey City. This Institute has been separated from St. Peter's College and is now an entirely autonomous organization.

Dr. Gladys Sellew, Chairman of the Sociology Department at Rosary College, published with Sister M. Ethelreda Ebel, O.S.F., the third edition of their *History of Nursing*.

Demographic-sociological research at Loyola College, Baltimore: Basic Ecclesiastical Statistics for Latin America, 1954 (Maryknoll, N.Y.: World Horizons Reports, 1955) compiled by Thomas K. Burch and Donald J. Burton and edited by William J. Gibbons, S.J., reports on a portion of the statistical work done at Loyola College under a grant for demographic research from The Population Council, Inc. Another paper by Thomas K.

Burch, "Induced Abortion in Japan under Eugenic Protection Law of 1948," was published in *Eugenic Quarterly*, II (September, 1955), 140-151. In the spring of 1955 Mr. Burch received an undergraduate grant from the Social Science Research Council to make a study of employment of the aged in the Baltimore area. He is currently working on a more sociological-moral interpretation of the study of the Japanese Eugenic Protection Law for a European Catholic journal.

In the summer of 1955, Father William J. Gibbons, S.J., of Loyola College, participated in the 29th International Statistical Institute at Petropolis (Rio), Brazil, giving a paper on the relation between religious and civil statistics. After the Institute closed, he remained there to secure reports on the present situation as regards immigration into Latin America. In the spring of 1955 he was elected to membership in the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and participated in the Union's sessions at the Statistical Institute. Father Gibbons also gave two papers at the World Population Conference in Rome in September 1954: one on immigration outlook, the Americas; the other on ecclesiastical statistics as useful for demographic research. He served as *rapporteur* of the meeting on Immigration at this Conference.

Several other studies are now completed and being edited under the demographic research program at Loyola. One is on the extent and patterns of contraceptive practice in the United States, as revealed in the surveys carried out from 1930 to 1954. This was done during the summer of 1955 by John M. Tormey, a pre-medical student interested in social research, under a grant from the Milbank Memorial Fund. . . . Another study completed in the summer of 1955 was on the legal history of sterilization in the United States. It concerns itself with the growth and present status of the compulsory sterilization movement, and was done by T. Howland Sanks and James B. O'Hara. Their paper includes pertinent court decisions. . . . On a longterm basis Loyola's social science department is engaged in analysis and interpretation of demographic behavior, especially as regards fertility, in its socio-moral aspects. A study is being made of authoritative Catholic positions on the subject and on attitudes commonly taken by Catholics.

Articles from The Catholic University of America: Father Paul Hanly Fursey has recently published an analysis of the working role of Christ in the article titled "Christ as *Tektón*," which appeared in *The Catholic Biblical Quarterly* (17:204-215). The September 1955 issue of *The American Ecclesiastical Review* carried an article by Father Bernard G. Mulvaney, C.S.V., entitled "Catholic Population Revealed in Catholic Baptisms," pp. 183-193.

TV AND RADIO APPEARANCES:

The Sociology Department at Canisius College recently completed a series of thirteen telecasts over WBEN-CBS TV, Buffalo, New York. The program was titled "Canisius 55" and the subject matter was "Marriage and the Family." The telecasts were carried each Sunday from 2:30 to 3:00 P.M., and had a listening audience of over a million people. An encouraging mail response demonstrated the need for more courses on TV along this

line. Some of the topics covered were: "How to Choose a Mate," "Family Tension," "Marital Adjustment," "Religion in the Home," "The In-Law Problem," "Family Counseling," "Christian Concept of Love," "Dating and Courtship." Dr. Michael P. Penetar and Reverend Joseph F. Cantillon, Director of Adult Education at Canisius, presented the lectures. The program depicted an actual classroom scene with students taking notes and asking questions in a course on the Sociology of the Family.

Dr. J. J. Rozycki of the Sociology Department of the University of Detroit has been directing for several years a radio program in the interest of a neighborhood settlement house. Questions submitted by the listeners are discussed by a panel.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, DEPARTMENTAL NEWS:

The Sociology Department of the University of Detroit has introduced a two-hour evening course of orientation for volunteer social workers, taught by Father Robert Hinks, S.J., M.S.S.W., with the assistance of representatives of interested social agencies. This department is planning an undergraduate major in social work which is to include six courses in social work, six courses in sociology, plus courses in biology, economics, personal finances, political science, and psychology.

Rosary College has a senior seminar on "Modern American Catholic Sociologists." . . . Emmanuel College has a new course in cultural assimilation taught by Sister Marie Augusta, S.N.D. It is a study of immigrant adjustment in the United States. Father Stanislaus Sypek, head of the Social Science Department at Emmanuel, received his doctor's degree from Fordham in June, 1955. During Easter vacation he introduced a new project sponsored by the Social Service Club — a trip open to all students. Seventy students went to New York and Washington, where they visited the United Nations, Congress, social agencies and historic spots.

From Fordham: Mr. Albert Higgins is the full-time assistant in Fordham University's Sociological Laboratory. Courses in Research Design and Methods, both graduate and undergraduate, carry a minimum of laboratory experience. . . . John Martin, formerly of Notre Dame, has joined the Sociology Faculty as lecturer in criminology. . . . Father William Gibbons, S.J., the noted expert in Population Problems, has joined the Fordham Graduate faculty as a visiting professor. . . . Mr. Joseph Gensert has returned to Fordham for his second year of leave in research on Juvenile Delinquency. Mr. Gensert is a full time member of the faculty of Loyola University, Chicago. He has recently been named Periodicals Editor for THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW.

The College of Saint Scholastica, Duluth, is adding a course called "Legal Aspects of Social Work," to comply with the recommendations of the Conference on Social Work Education in Minnesota. Sister Janelle Cahoon, O.S.B., of the College of Saint Scholastica, is working for her doctorate at St. Louis University. . . . Sister Paulette, chairman of the Sociology Department of Nazareth College, Rochester, is on the executive board of the New York State Committee for Pre-Professional Social Work and on the Program Committee for Undergraduates for the Council for Social Work Education which will hold its third convention in Buffalo in January 1956.

Marycrest College, Davenport, Iowa, has introduced an experimental course in the Division of Social Science entitled "Social Science Orientation," described as general education with emphasis on sociology. Sister Mary Lois, C.H.M., co-author of *Industrialism and the Popes* with Brother Schnepf, S.M., is chairman of the department.

Sociology students at Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky, under the supervision of Sister Frances Rita, conducted a research project on local facilities for mentally retarded children and for children with cerebral palsy. A course in Social Psychology has been introduced this term at Villa Madonna.

Frank Monaghan has been added to the staff of the Sociology Department of Immaculata College, Philadelphia. . . . Franklin Henry is teaching sociology at Nazareth College, Kalamazoo. . . . Hugh Brooks is a new member of the Sociology Department of Villanova University, Philadelphia. . . . Dr. Robert Carver has joined the sociology faculty at John Carroll University, Cleveland. Dr. Carver did his undergraduate work at Notre Dame, received his doctorate from the University of Pittsburgh, and has been in Korea and Japan as a civilian for the past two years, teaching for the Army.

From La Salle: Reverend Thomas Hebert, A.A., Ph.D., S.T.D., has been added to the Sociology staff at La Salle College.

Brother D. Augustine is a member of the planning committee of the Pennsylvania Association on Preparation for Public Welfare Work. The Association holds an annual meeting in Harrisburg and publishes *Proceedings*. Brother Augustine has contributed articles for the past three years. The Association is circulating a guidance booklet, *Preparation for Public Welfare Work: Preparation and Opportunities* available from Miss Eleanor Henscuhn, Personnel Director, Department of Public Assistance, Harrisburg, Pa.

John F. Connors is preparing a Forum on Industrial Sociology to be held at La Salle College during the second semester.

Miss Margaret Mary Toole has returned to the College of Notre Dame of Maryland as Personnel Director and associate professor of sociology.

Sister Maria Mercedes, S.S.N.D., chairman of the department of sociology and moderator of the Junior Ladies of Charity, has announced an active volunteer social service program for the student members of the organization.

At Rosewood Training School the college girls cooperate with the Red Cross in working with educable children to bring them up to the first grade level.

Beside the "Little Sister" program with the children at St. Mary's Villa, the college students also do volunteer work at Seton Institute, the Home for Incurables, and St. Vincent's Male Orphanage.

The Chicagoland Chapter of the American Catholic Sociological Society met at Loyola University's Lewis Towers on November 5 to discuss the topic of "The Christian Family and Catholic Action." Rev. Leo J.

Martin, S.J., president of the group for 1955-56, served as chairman. Participating in the discussion were Rev. Walter Imbierski; Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Brien, Cana Conference; and Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Glynn, Christian Family Movement. Divisional meetings of college and high school teachers were also held. The program ended with refreshments and a social hour in the Illinois Catholic Women's Club.

Loyola University recently completed its third program of training for the Chicago Police Department. Four one-week series of courses were held for the 240 Juvenile Officers during the months of October, November, and December, under the direction of Rev. Ralph A. Gallagher, S.J. Nine of the twenty-one lecturers who participated were drawn from Loyola, representing the areas of sociology, social work, and psychology. Several additional groups interested in juvenile officer training were in the audiences, including representatives of the Chicago Park District Police. The most distant visitor represented the police department of Liverpool, England. The lecturers were the guests of Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor at a luncheon held in the Morrison Hotel, December 14.

"HUMAN RELATIONS" OF ACSS MEMBERS:

It would be interesting to discover how many ACSS members are active in community programs for improving intergroup relations. A few examples are listed here; other members engaging in similar activities are urged to notify the news editor.

Father John Coogan, S.J., of the University of Detroit, has been re-elected for his seventh year of service as chairman of the Detroit Commission on Community Relations, a department of the city government. . . . Father Hugh Dunn, S.J., also of the University of Detroit, conducted a second workshop in human relations in the summer of 1955, with twenty-nine students participating. This was partially subsidized by the Round-table of Christians and Jews. . . . Sister Miriam Theresa, S.H.N., of Marylhurst College, Oregon, is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. . . . Louis A. Radelet, former sociology instructor of the University of Notre Dame, is now director of program operations for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He reports that the NCCJ has recently occupied its new national headquarters in New York, called THE BUILDING FOR BROTHERHOOD, the result of a gift of one million dollars from the Ford Motor Company. . . . Sister Marie August, S.N.D., of Emmanuel College, has written a "Suggested Outline for the Study of Intergroup Relations to be Used by Teachers Belonging to Religious Orders," published by the NCCJ. . . . John McDermott, ACSS member in Philadelphia, is employed by the Municipal Commission on Human Relations. . . . Brother Gavin Paul Kamerdzic is a member of Mayor Clark's Philadelphia Youth Guidance Committee. . . . Dr. Paul Mundy of Loyola serves as a member of the Education Committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Con J. Fecher, Ph.D., is in process of revising *The Longevity of Members of Religious Sisterhoods*, which considered approximately 35,000 members of religious sisterhoods in the United States for the period, 1900-1925.

The original study was undertaken by him twenty-five years ago as his thesis for his doctorate at the Catholic University of America.

Dr. Fecher, who has taught a course in the survey of insurance in the Economics Department of the University of Dayton for twenty years is expanding this study by introducing an additional 100,000 members of religious sisterhoods for the periods, 1925-1955. In gathering data, he is again appealing to the Superiors of the Motherhouses in the United States for their assistance, having the questionnaires filled out directly from the records at the various houses.

The original 1900-1925 study was important because it was the first time in more than a century and a half that reliable statistics of this kind were made available.

Dr. Fecher is a Chartered Life Underwriter with the New York Life Insurance Company. He plans to devote more than a year's work to the second edition of his book, which he is carrying on through the Economics Department of the University of Dayton.

BOOK REVIEWS

BROTHER GERALD J. SCHNEPP, S.M.
St. Mary's University, San Antonio 1, Texas

Family, Socialization and Interaction Process. By Talcott Parsons and Robert F. Bales (with collaboration of James Olds, Philip Slater and Morris Zelditch, Jr.). Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1955. Pp. xvii+421. \$6.00.

Integrating data from sociology, psychology, and anthropology, this work analyzes the functioning of the American family and its place in the structure of our society. From consideration of the socialization of the child, deemed the most important contribution of the American family, the work advances into the problems of the organization of the personality as a system and of the mechanisms by which the processes within the system operate.

Parsons and Bales indicate that the traditional symptoms of familial disorganization (high divorce rate, low birth rate, etc.) are indices of the "disorganization of transition," which constitutes a part of the process of differentiation. This means that the family has become a more specialized agency than before and evidences the beginning of a new type of family structure vital to the maintenance of the general social structure. They argue that since kinship systems vary over a wide range, and the American kinship system is of a distinctive and rather rare type, of which the nuclear family is only a part, there is no reason why it should turn out to be less valuable than the larger system of which it is a part.

On the basis of Bales' early studies on the structure of small task-oriented groups, certain striking analogies to the structure of the "nuclear" family are drawn. This produces the idea that the parents tend to constitute a "leadership coalition" in the family and that the members of this coalition perform roles differentiated from each other in the same fundamental way as in the dual leadership of the small group; namely, in terms of the greater "instrumental" specialization of the "idea" man, analogous to the husband-father, and the greater "expressive" specialization of the "best liked" man, analogous to the wife-mother. Chapter V presents and analyzes new data on the development of differentiated role structures in the small group and attempts to evaluate the significance of these findings for the family.

With particular reference to the problem of the relevance of the instrumental-expressive axis for the differentiation of the roles of the parents of each sex in the nuclear family, Chapter VI attempts a cross-cultural comparison. It demonstrates that there is a high level of constancy in this regard, which is consistent with the requirements for effective functioning of the family as a small group.

Parsonian development of theory and this study of the American family are intimately related on two points: (1) Interrelation of three fundamental reference points of the general theory of action — social system, personality, and culture; (2) the nature of processes of structural differentiation in systems of action, both personalities and social systems.

Chapters II and III have grown out of Parsons' contribution to the study of the social mobility of high school boys, which is the basis for the theoretical formulations which he believes would make it possible to predict the probable role a boy, when an adult, would assume in the occupational system, on the basis of variations of the structure of his family of orientation.

The two appendices will be of special interest to the reader inasmuch as they make Parsons' theory of action more understandable.

Appendix A gives the biological analogies which underlie his sociological formulations and clarifies his usual terminology. Appendix B gives the general propositions and axioms related to structural differentiation and the entire "boundary-maintaining" system by which social equilibrium is maintained.

Though the reviewer feels that this work on the family is an excellent example of the Parsonian theory in application, she notes that analogy — rampant in the entire theoretical structure — is no proof of reality, or actual existence of the word associations as anything but "words." Parsons draws upon analogies from biology as Freud draws analogies from mythology. This criticism becomes clearer as one observes that Freudian concepts of personality are called upon to serve as reinforcements of the Parsonian theory of personality as a system. Question arises as to how much of the Freudian explanation has been projected into the Parsonian explanation and vice versa. Arguing in a circle seems to result. If Freudian analysis is correct, then it corroborates Parsons' findings. But how much of the Parsonian "findings" are actually unconscious projections of Freudian teachings, rather than objective and independent facts in reality?

ANITA YOURGLICH

Seattle University, Seattle, 22, Wash.

The Family as Process and Institution. By Clifford Kirkpatrick. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1955. Pp. viii+651. \$6.00.

The role of the social scientist is to present the pros and cons of the situation as revealed by scientific research and permit the individual and society to make an intelligent choice from among the alternatives thus suggested.

Kirkpatrick has done an admirable job in sifting the mass of material uncovered by family research and, by and large, selecting the soundest of it for this volume. Insofar as students are faced with making decisions on the basis of sound research find-

ings, the method is admirable. Insofar as studies are based on dubious methodology or made to support more than the evidence shows — did I hear the word Kinsey? — immature students may be easily misled.

Again, family research has just begun to scratch the surface in its effort to reveal the intricate relationships involved in the institution of marriage. Any author in this field, therefore, if he wishes to strike out into unexplored territory is forced into speculation and a necessary departure from the scientific method. In this regard, Kirkpatrick does better than most in the thoroughness of his analysis and the depth of his insights. But some will question the necessity for the thoroughness in going so far as to list and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of pre-marital intercourse. Logical, yes; but there is a process of selection that goes into the preparation of any college text. In general, however, he suggests many studies which will keep our graduate students busy for years to come.

In the speculative approach, where used, one cannot escape his philosophy and cultural background. In another connection our author readily admits as much when he says: "Catholic and non-Catholic participants in the family life movement would have some difficulty in agreeing in detail on the nature of marriage, fair play in mixed marriages, the proper source of sex education, use of contraceptives, abortion, sterilization, and emphasis in child rearing" (p. 583).

All this is not to deny that the Indiana University professor has produced a work that is one of the best in the field. He is honest and sincere in his effort "to be realistic and objective in matters pertaining to religion, sex, and morality" (p. v). Catholics will welcome his continuing the current trend of citing papal documents and the research of Catholic scholars to present material which helps to clarify the Catholic position. The thousands of Catholic students in state universities will find these references refreshing; and the still greater thousands of non-Catholics will be led to greater understanding which will be mutually beneficial.

The mechanics of the book are well handled. Tables and charts are given in abundance and the many references are given at the end of each chapter rather than in footnotes on each page. The indexes are well worked out.

An appendix of 25 pages, developed by Sheldon Stryker, gives a valuable and up-to-date comparative study of sources and findings on success in marriage, thus serving as a fitting conclusion to a book developed in the manner a social scientist should fulfill his duty to society, however limited that manner may be. But these limitations are not the fault of Kirkpatrick; they are inherent in the immaturity of our science.

GERALD J. SCHNEPP

St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex.

Technology and the Changing Family. By W. F. Ogburn and M. F. Nimkoff. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1955. Pp. v+329. \$3.75.

A large part of social research is devoted to the changing aspects of the family in our modern world. "What Has Been Happening to the Family?" the heading of the first chapter of the book, indicates its main contents. It is a study in causation according to the writers' own definition. The subject of the inquiry is the family viewed as a social unit. The authors break this unit down into eight parts and attempt to search for the causes of change in each part. Three of these parts deal with the formation and the disruption of the family; again three parts treat of the various relationships of the family's three types of members to the family as such and to each other. The remaining two aspects dealt with are those referring to attributes of the family as a whole; one treats of the family size while the other focuses on the functions of the family.

The authors work on the presupposition that changes in technology and science are the causes of changes in the social institution of the family. They select from the many scientific inventions and discoveries those considered to be most effective in bringing about technological changes and trace their influence on the family institution. The investigation of eight distinct parts of the family under the aspect of change does much to facilitate the methodological approach to the problem. Some of these aspects, however, seem to be overlapping and this leaves the impression of unnecessary repetitions.

Rightly the authors recognize that ideological changes cannot be overlooked even if the focus is on technology and the family. It is surprising however, that this ideological aspect is by far not treated adequately and sufficiently. Also, the frequent references made to the Kinsey reports do not seem to enhance the value of the investigation.

Aside from this, however, the book will prove informative for those interested in family research, particularly, as far as factors of family breakdown are concerned.

Sr. MECHTRAUD, S.S.P.S.

Holy Ghost College, Manila, P.I.

Your Marriage. By Norman E. Himes and Donald L. Taylor. New York: Rinehart and Co., Inc., 1955. Pp. xiv+384. \$4.00.

If one believed that marriage was created for the good of man (which it was) and that man himself is to determine absolutely what is his good (which man cannot do, nor in many cases is able to do), then one could not offer any destructive criticism of this book. It is complete and, so to speak, it has its finger on the pulse of marriage in this country. The section on Love comes close to the Christian concept; the words of Christ are cited. Perhaps the best chapter is that on choosing a marriage partner; except for a few places where the authors dis-

regard rather bluntly the possibility of a spiritual soul, it can be accepted in its entirety.

But the authors are out-and-out pragmatists and have the annoying habit, becoming quite common among writers in this field, of quoting frequently from Kinsey as though the findings are conclusive proof and universally accepted in spite of the method and the type of people whose case histories form the meat of the now famous or infamous reports.

Himes and Taylor are not concerned with the origin of marriage except to say that it is a man-made institution which man can regulate as he sees fit. For our authors, everything is a matter of taboos or custom. Thus: "Divorce has become an accepted way of revoking a marriage. It is something that we need neither fear nor condemn" (p. 319). Divorce is neither accepted by millions of Americans nor does the wise man simply go on whistling in the dark and keep telling himself that we have nothing to fear from divorce.

Continuing in the same strain, they say: "We are also likely to interpret divorce as a threat to the institution of marriage. Actually, many people who seek divorce are seeking relief from a particular marriage only. They are not against marriage as such. They have no intention of destroying the institution itself" (p. 319). As if the intention were sufficient to prevent a breakdown in the institution of marriage. One does not have to be a very clever sociologist to understand that the hundreds of thousands of divorces each year are tearing down and directly attacking the institution of marriage. And if divorce and broken homes do not have a direct bearing on juvenile delinquency then we had better re-examine the evidence. If we have nothing to fear from divorce as our authors seem to think then many of our outstanding thinkers in America today are miles away from the correct solution to our many grave social problems.

Summarizing, *Your Marriage* has much to commend it, but the basic philosophy is far from the truth and this reviewer must register strong disagreement at every point where Himes and Taylor attempt to apply their materialistic philosophy of pragmatism to the spiritual institution of marriage.

CYRIL D. G. MIDDENDORF, S.M.

St. John Baptist School, Philadelphia 27, Penna.

A Study of Abortion in Primitive Societies. By George Devereux. New York: The Julian Press, 1955. Pp. x+394. \$6.50.

Knowledge in itself is good. It is one of the highest works of man. The pursuit of knowledge is governed by the virtue of studiousness. If, however, the pursuit strays from the path of right reason, or if the acquisition of knowledge serves no purpose or a purpose below the level of the effort expended in acquiring it, studiousness does not prevail but rather mere curiosity.

Critics of modern research and modern educational systems have asked the terse question, "Knowledge for what?" This re-

viewer of *A Study* asks the selfsame question. After perusing the four parts of this work with its profusion — or should we say "confusion?" — of lists, references, appendices, bibliography, and indices, one is almost constrained to ask, "*Cui bono?*"

The *Study* is a collection of references taken mostly from the armchair era of ethnology and anthropology, as well as from the author's own first-hand observations of some primitive societies, and his psychoanalytic speculations and conclusions with reference to more recent writings in that field.

Nothing near a scientific conclusion from all the collected data can be drawn. One feels rather that he has been thumbing through a card index on abortion, miscarriage — and the two are not always clearly distinguished — primitive tribes, Freud, Durkheim, and the author's own writings. (Twenty of the 67 references in the Bibliography are to the author's own articles and books, making this practically a Devereux Reader.)

The ethical aspect of the cases of abortion (miscarriage) is not always mentioned, thus leaving much to be desired on this important aspect of the problem. One does become impressed, however, with the fact that abortion, accidental and intentional, has plagued the human race at all levels of civilization. In view of recent estimates of voluntary abortion in the United States one might conclude: "We are the primitives."

To the credit of Dr. Devereux be it said that he has collected a great deal of detailed information and indexed it well. But again, we say, "*Cui bono?*"

WILLIAM R. CLARK, O.P.

Providence College, Providence 8, R. I.

Psychotherapy and Personality Change. Edited by Carl R. Rogers and Rosalind Dymond. The University of Chicago Press, 1954. Pp. x+448. \$6.00.

The Counseling Center of the University of Chicago set itself the task of helping in "the continuing formation of a developing theory of Personality." The present "Co-ordinated Research studies in the Client-centered Approach" is a report of four years of work, and, therefore, not a comprehensive on psychotherapy and personality.

Twelve competent research counselors set to work on an experimental group (Block I) of 29 clients, ranging between 40 and 21 years of age, 18 men and 11 women; 16 were students and 13 non-students; their respective interviews varied from 6 to 108 and their weeks of therapy from 4 to 137. Unaware of any existing body of carefully planned and executed research method that was apt to develop and refine the truths concerning the dynamics of human behavior, the counselors evolved their own research method, perfecting it gradually as they proceeded. The aim was to eliminate external factors of error in observations. Briefly, the plan adopted consisted in administering a battery of tests (TAT, E-A Scale, SIO Q-Sort, Role-playing situational test)

first, prior to a waiting period of 60 days (for less than half of Block I); then, before and after therapy; and finally, again 6-12 months later. Chapters 4 to 14, prepared by various authors, record the findings. In chapters 15 and 16, Rogers gives lengthy and significant extracts from two actual series of interviews he conducted himself. And in chapter 17, the same Rogers summarises all results.

The work done was delicate, yet thorough. Nearly 700 man-hours were invested in gathering the data of one case alone. The "outcomes" are encouraging for client-centered therapy: it compares favorably with the orthodox psychoanalytical method.

Many readers will doubt the principle, underlying the work, that "anything that exists, exists in some quantity that can be measured." They will also question the possibility for any client-centered counselor not to impress somehow his personality on the subject; they will even advocate the necessity of some directive therapy. Further still, they will hold that the moral code contributes to the practical knowledge of personality, adjustment, and maladjustment.

GEORGES M. DUPONT, S.J.

St. Mary's College, Kurseong, West Bengal, India.

Zest For Work. By Rexford Hersey. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1955. Pp.xvi+270. \$4.00.

"In normal times, might it not be most beneficial to institute a four-day week in the summer and a six-day week in the winter? Might not the Fair Labor Standards Act be so amended as to permit plants which could so arrange their schedules to shut down for two whole months in the summer and thus allow their workmen to spend all that time in the open air and sunshine? Might we not get more out of life working from noon to 7:30 P.M., at least in the winter . . . (p. 207)?"

Rexford Hersey is not afraid to suggest provocative readjustments for industrial life as a result of studies going back to the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1928. His concern is with the individual worker, rediscovering him as a human being, the human emotions he brings to a job created by situations extraneous to the shop, the human needs for which he seeks satisfaction on his job. He cites case histories obtained through painstaking interviewing and data from questionnaires. He is convinced that the individual as such has been forgotten, that zest for work can be stimulated only by discovering individual workers.

He suggests that "if the employer or higher executive would spend even a week every other year as a worker in his own or some friend's plant, he would gain such insight into the problem of securing efficient administration of justice as to benefit greatly both himself and the workers, provided he left his preconceived ideas and prejudices behind (p. 209)."

The book is intended for the practical man, and happily the presentation is free from the jargon common in psychological

studies. However, for the practical man the book's scientific apparatus together with the discussion of emotional cycles and their relation to organic functions seems to serve no apparent purpose.

DANIEL M. CANTWELL

Catholic Labor Alliance, Chicago 10, Ill.

A Policy for Skilled Manpower. By the National Manpower Council. New York: Columbia University Press, 1954. Pp. xxvi. \$450.

Set up in 1951 thanks to a Ford Foundation grant, the National Manpower Council has conducted several studies on development and utilization of the nation's manpower. Previous efforts aimed at student deferment and the use of scientific and professional personnel. The current search for a needed policy to increase and exploit the supply of skilled labor took advantage of the advice and experience of multiple educational associations, governmental departments, labor organizations, business leaders, and professional societies.

The result, comprising a 5-page summary of recommendations, a 25-page statement of policy, and 11 chapters of general factual exposition, deserves the attention of social scientists as well as policy makers in the fields of governments, education, industry, and vocational guidance. The recommendations call on secondary education to play a larger role in developing work skills, and they ask for better knowledge about manpower resources, better training and vocational methods, and more equitable opportunities for all to acquire skills. The policy statement spells out these recommendations in detail. Unfortunately the Council's interest in secondary (and other) schools seems to be limited to public schools — hardly any mention being made of private schools. The latter play a distinctly minor role in introductory technical training, it is true, but their potentialities must be included in any broad educational program.

The expository chapters emphasize the great variety of programs and even classifications of labor skills. Technological improvements render some skills obsolete, and hasten the need for others. Our country is one dedicated to equality of opportunity, yet we have discrimination based on color and sex, and opportunity is further curtailed for many through inadequate counseling and lack of an available variety of training courses.

Despite occasional hints, little attention seems to be paid to such other human values in the lives of young and working Americans as a more mature liberal education should provide. However, from the viewpoint of orientation on the subject of skilled manpower, the book achieves its purposes well.

JOSEPH B. SCHUYLER, S.J.

Loyola College and Seminary, Shrub Oak, N.Y.

America's Role in International Social Welfare. By Alva Myrdal, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Dean Rusk. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. Pp.xii+109. \$2.00.

Three distinguished and experienced speakers contributed to the second series of the Florina Lasker Lectures at the New York School of Social Work. Myrdal discusses the problems of a scientific approach to international welfare. Granting the greater technical advance of people in the free world, it is no easy task to impose the new methods of welfare on an unprepared and tradition-bound nation. Respect for the dignity of man and the right to choose according to his capacity are indispensable principles in efforts to raise the standard of living among other people. It is disappointing, though not surprising, that Myrdal, as many others, looks to birth control as one of the necessary means of meeting the problems of a dense population. This conviction is in contrast to Dean Rusk's assertion that, "the towering enemy of man is not his science but his moral inadequacy" (p. 109). Mr. Altmeyer's lecture on Training for International Responsibilities reminds educators of professional social work of their obligation to instill into students a knowledge not only of domestic problems but also of those of other people around the world. The same principles are valid in the solution of these problems though their application will vary. Altmeyer writes convincingly of the health, housing and education problems in countries as India. Unesco among other organizations is aware of these situations. It is little wonder that men of Altmeyer's stature and experience, and others such as Monsignor O'Grady, plead for education in social work that will concern itself more with the "big movements and social problems" than we are inclined to do on the American scene. Rusk's lecture on Peace, Freedom and Social Welfare makes it evident that professional social work can play a great part in international understanding and good will, if it is ready and willing to assume the tasks that fall within its competency.

A. H. SCHELIER, S.J.

Saint Louis University, St. Louis 3, Mo.

Problems and Policy in Public Assistance — By Hilary M. Leyendecker. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1955. Pp. xiv+400. \$5.00.

While a great deal of material on public assistance is available in professional periodicals, governmental documents, and publications, it is often too technical and frequently not accessible to the non-expert in social work. As a teacher and social worker of many years, Leyendecker felt the great need for a book giving an over-all view of public assistance as well as developing an understanding of its basic processes, problems, and solutions to beginners in public welfare, to officials in such agencies, or volunteers on boards.

As a necessary background for today's program the author points up the causes and the volume of economic insecurity and its effects on individuals and families. A brief summary follows of early public welfare principles and methods based on the English Poor Law, an understanding of which is essential, since some of these principles prevail still at present.

In well-integrated and clear fashion the author then treats the legal basis, the complex Federal-State relationships of the public assistance program, the major policies in measuring need, the standards of public assistance for meeting these needs, the method of social investigation and the human relations aspects in the administration of public assistance, ending with agency structure and local welfare patterns.

The author stresses throughout the book the purpose of the public assistance program: to meet the needs of the clients, both material and emotional ones. Even though he shows great sensitivity for people in trouble, Leyendecker objectively presents the sometimes widely differing thinking in the shaping of policies. This in connection with good illustrations from various states and quotations from old times and present ones deepen the reader's understanding and evaluation of the program, and add color to the presentation. Some of the questions the author raises once in a while might be startling to a reader holding traditional opinions about public welfare, such as: "Should we demand of recipients a standard of behavior higher than that we demand of the general community?"

Very helpful for the work of the beginner in public welfare are the chapters on social investigation and human relations aspects. His emphasis on the dignity of the applicant on the one hand, on the importance of casework knowledge and casework skills of the employee on the other hand, illustrated by well-chosen case situations, will impress also on the non-social work reader the importance of professional personnel, if the purpose of the program is to be attained — a goal from which we are still quite remote.

A well-selected bibliography at the end of several chapters is very helpful to anyone who wishes to broaden and deepen his understanding of the program.

The author's inclusion of other income-maintenance programs, particularly social insurance, makes it possible for the reader to put public assistance in proper relation to the other governmental services in this area.

Mr. Leyendecker's book, posthumously published by his close associates, is a very valuable contribution to the professional literature and it is hoped that it will also be widely read by non-professional persons.

KATHARINE RADKE

Saint Louis University, Saint Louis 3, Mo.

Midwest and Its Children: The Psychological Ecology of An American Town. By Roger G. Barker and Herbert F. Wright. New York: Row, Peterson & Co., 1954. Pp. v+522. \$4.50.

The Midwest and Its Children is a cooperative study in psychological ecology: it attempts to describe the psychological living conditions and behavior of the children of Midwest as well as some of the children with physical handicaps living in neighboring communities. The research team hoped through a series of natural history field studies to provide social data which may aid psychologists and social scientists to find answers to a number of important questions such as What changes have occurred over the generations in the way children are reared and in the way they behave? How does life differ for children in large and small families? Are American children disciplined differently from English and French children? If so does this affect the national character of these different groups?

During the years 1951-52 the area of research was a rural, trading and governmental center of 721 people in the midwestern part of the United States. The town was considered to be old American. The findings regarding the structure of individual behavior in terms of behavior-situation episodes and their interrelations were based on data for 12 Midwest children from 2 to 10 years of age and 4 disabled children within a similar age range. The analysis of social components in some 10,000 episodes of eight Midwest children, divided equally as to sex and social group furnished the data for the research team's conclusion in the area of social action and interaction.

This study is primarily for specialists in the field of social psychology. The authors on page 12 point out that the essential method of research in psychological ecology is to describe the naturally occurring behavior and the psychological habitat within which it occurs. The language is technical throughout the report. Such terms as ecological units, behavior episodes, behavior settings, behavior objects as well as the Behavior setting survey and the Behavior object inventory are defined. The one important term "psychology" is not adequately examined. The research is purely behavioristic and naturalistic in its development and treatment. Its conceptualization leaves much to be desired in view of the fact that the authors have tried to build their frame of reference on Freud's cathected objects, Lewin's regions, valences, barriers and routes as well as some of the ideas of F. Heider. A perusal of *Midwest and Its Children*, however, will give the specialist an excellent idea of the methodology and data employed by the Kurt Lewin Psychological school.

WALTER L. WILLIGAN

St. John's University, Queens 31, N.Y.

The People of Panama. By John and Mavis Biesanz. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. Pp. 418. \$5.50.
Understanding other nations has an increasing significance in

our contemporary society and adequate and intelligible information about other countries as a whole is indispensable for this understanding. *The People of Panama* give us this adequate and intelligible information of a country which plays an important role in world trade. The idea that the area is the "Crossroads of the World" is stressed at the beginning; then, a brief history of Panama and the Isthmus is given. The analysis of the economic, political, and social aspects of the area is followed by the descriptions of family life, school life, and recreation.

Whenever, for political and economic reasons, a comparatively large number of foreigners are present over a long period of time, they will complicate the social life of the country and create many delicate problems. Since this is the situation in Panama, especially in the Canal Zone, the unique racial composition here must be considered. Hence, the author divides the population into three major types: Panamians, Zonians, and West Indians. He treats various phases of their life such as their family and community life along these major types. The author observes that compound population "has created a problem in human relationship which reflects in miniature the problem of relations between nations and races on a large scale" (p. 10).

Having lived in Panama for several years, the author's insight must be justifiably adequate although some limitations as an outside observer cannot be escaped. In large part, the description is clear and the factual data are presented in terms understandable by the general reader but the use of charts or graphs would facilitate more exact understanding. The pictures and maps included by the author are well-chosen. For sociologists, the greatest value of the book is the fact that the author treats the contents placing the focus, as the title of the book indicates, on *the people* and their social relations. However, the volume will also be of interest to the general public, particularly to those who are concerned with international relations.

AGNES MASAKO YUI

The Catholic University of Nagoya, Nagoya, Japan

Laws Concerning Nationality. United Nations Legislative Series. New York: United Nations, 1954. Pp. xvii+594 \$4.00.

The book has been published by the Secretariat of the United Nations in pursuance of a recommendation of the International Law Commission. It is designed as a means of making the evidence of customary international law more readily available. Being intended to serve the needs of the said Commission and the public, the book contains the text of the basic laws of 84 States concerning nationality. Regulations, however, referring to measures of implementation have not been included. With the exception of twelve countries using French, the English language has been chosen the official language of the book.

An effort has been made to secure uniformity of terminology in the translation of the texts, thus facilitating the comparative study of the laws of the various States. The American scene is covered by chapter 79 (pages 496-540). The material as a whole is called a complete accurate and up-to-date collection of the laws concerned.

The book may not only be called a precious source for scholars engaged in comparative studies but also as a manual which for the first time is offering a compilation of all the texts to be used in daily practice. It shows the complexity of the matter which was characterized by some sort of secrecy. Now we can check the exact wording of the provisions concerned deciding in some way the fate of the billions of people covered by the different legal systems. We will be in a position to judge whether or not a petition for getting citizenship or for being reinstated may have a chance for success. The status of family members may be determined by consulting the book.

But there are several drawbacks to be noted which may offer obstacles to finding out what the meaning of the law is in a specific case. First it has been reported that implementing measures are not included. Second it will be rather difficult to get an understanding of the actual picture if the basic law is accompanied by numerous partial amendments repealing provisions or changing the texts. It is to be regretted that the United Nations did not ask the countries to add an introduction explaining in general terms where to find the principles and how to interpret amendments. It should not be overlooked that this part of national legislations is highly complicated as such and that simplifying the terminology is not a substitute for at least offering a summary at the beginning of the different chapters.

Furthermore we have to state that an urgent need exists for an index. A compilation which simply puts together the pieces is almost worthless for the public; it can only be used by scientists and even they will miss this sort of help and complain about the difficulties of using the material. It is not quite understandable that, as far as the language is concerned, uniformity could not be achieved. As a result the number of readers will be even more restricted.

HENRY K. JUNCKERSTORFF

Saint Louis University, Saint Louis 3, Mo.

Social Science in Medicine. By Leo W. Simmons and Harold G. Wolff. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1954. Pp. 254. \$3.50.

No one will argue with the statement that "medicine and social science are equally concerned, in their special ways, with human behavior" (p. 194). All will admit that "There is . . . mutual interest in inappropriate social behavior or social pathology" (*ibid.*). It is even commonplace to say "that personal and social factors can affect the onset of many common varieties of

illness and disease as well as the course and outcome of treatment" (Pp. 194-195). If this is kept in mind, it can be said that the main point of view in *Social Science and Medicine*, namely, "that an individual must be seen simultaneously as an organism, a member of society, and a personality in a culture" and that "These three dimensions, with their various potentialities for stress and strain, continuously affect human life, both in health and illness" is not only well taken, but it is well presented from a sociological point of view. But the authors fail to convince that psychosocial phenomena would be a legitimate and profitable area for research beyond present day limits. The whole scheme as they present it is too vague, too nebulous, and too unpromising to attract the students in medicine and the social sciences to whom the book is primarily addressed.

The authors, in effect, would make a sociologically orientated psychotherapist out of every physician and would make the analysis of some cases of physical ailment even more involved, prolonged and costly than psychiatric analysis. If men like C. R. Rogers and his associates admits a "large element of truth" in the contention of psychotherapists that "research, in the usual sense of objectively controlled studies, could never enter" into the field of psychotherapy, then there is little reason to hope that the proposal of Simmons and Wolff to go a step beyond present day research efforts in psychotherapy would succeed.

Besides this, most of the book is badly marred by a pedantic jargon that would make Quiller-Couch turn over in his grave. The exposition throughout, even where well done, is hardly worth the effort it takes to penetrate through to the ideas hidden behind the jargon. In fact the only readable chapter is that on Hospital Practice.

Finally, Catholic Sociologists will readily recognize the authors' absolute determinism and their concept of religion as culture-induced emotional experience where these personal convictions briefly come to the surface in the book.

JOHN F. KENNEY, S.J.

St. Mary's College, Kurseong, West Bengal, India

The Development of Social Thought. By Emory S. Bogardus. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., Inc, 1955 (Third Edition). Pp. x+660. \$5.00.

"In a peacemeal and microscopic way preliterate people everywhere sensed some of the meaning of social relationships," says this author early in the chapter on "Earliest Social Thought." From the beginning of a communal, crude, simple society the author begins a consideration of the development of social thought. The "Development" discussed by Bogardus is based on a naive evolutionism which does scant justice to the research of recent anthropologists. In the interest of philosophic — and, if you will, scientific — rigor, the word "development" should be more carefully used.

Bogardus traces the history of social thought chronologically through various primitive, ancient, and medieval cultures. When he reaches modern thinkers, however, he shifts to a topical approach. And, although he has stated in the preface "the materials are presented in a descriptive manner. It is not the purpose to write a critique," it is easy to note the sympathies and prejudices of the author. The topical chapters are named for some central thinker: thus "Malthus and Population Concepts," "Comte and Positive Social Thought," "Spencer and Organic Social Thought." But neither the plan nor the content of any of these chapters indicate that the thinker named is the beginning or even a high point of the type of thought treated. In each of these chapters the topic is carried back to any vaguely similar thinker however ancient.

The author's particular hero is Edward A. Ross — "the old man," as he is affectionately known even by unfriendly sociologists. Undoubtedly Ross is one of the great thinkers and a founder of American sociology. But the constant and recurrent praise of him by Bogardus approaches the droolingly sentimental. Similar sympathies for the modern Malthusians, for Spencer and his associates and for the apostles of eugenics — although Bogardus is not blind to the contradictions in the latter — prevent the work from being an objective survey.

The approach of Bogardus is not without merit. However, the use of this volume requires at least some acquaintance with others more properly critical, such as Timasheff on sociological history and Sorokin on the more modern development. There is entirely too much editorial approval for a survey, and much too little original material for a special report.

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

District 19, United Steelworkers of America,
400 Lock Street, Tarentum, Pa.

Waterfront Priest. By Raymond Allen, New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1955. Pp. xvi+269. \$3.50.

This is the story of an unsuccessful revolution. Disgusted with the racketeering that surrounded them in their work, a brave group of rebels sought to reform the notorious International Longshoremen's Association which controlled the labor market on the New York waterfront. Father John M. Corridan, S.J., was first their ally and later their leader. Reputable leaders of the American Federation of Labor and public service-minded politicians also became eventual allies. The book ends, nevertheless, on the same sad note that it began. Corrupt union officials continue to abuse their key positions in the job market. Intimidated pier employers continue to bribe these union officials to prevent strikes. Merchandise is stolen from docks just as it always was. In the final analysis, moreover, the I.L.A. has conquered its opposition and stands unrepentant, unreformed, and only slightly changed in leadership in its hour of triumph.

The book is highly factual. It names names of heroes and villains alike. It tells details of alliances among criminals, businessmen, and politicians. In short, it tells all, and it tells the truth: sad though the truth is. Allen's book is easy reading. It is also a worthwhile work for reading lists in social ethics courses. Catholic social principles and generalizations are easily learned. For some reason our students often think that they are also easily applied in our impersonal, complicated, and materialistic world. *Waterfront Priest* brings home the fact that the good is easy to learn but hard to practice. He that goes out to fight for the common good should not wear his best clothes, should not expect gentlemanly opponents, and should not be surprised when years of the best intentioned effort end in defeat. Social justice is a hard won thing, and on the New York waterfront it is still far from being won.

JAMES EDWARD McKEOWN

DePaul University, Chicago 1, Ill.

God's Men of Color. By Albert S. Foley, S.J. New York: Farrar, Straus & Company, 1955. Pp. x+322. \$4.50.

One of the priests from whom Father Foley sought biographical material for this book, wrote him

... I am amazed at your courage. A demonstrated lack of imagination and an elephantine, if jovial, tact are united to a rare degree. That the life-portraits of a few hard-working priests should be daubed in to illustrate this latest and most pathetic exploitation renders it the more oppressive. The fact that serious minded people have been asked to co-operate in this dubious project merely underlines what I have said regarding your courage (p. 202).

But this book is written *about* and not for God's Men of Color. It is indeed a gigantic project, covering some 41 case histories in 24 Chapters, the subjects of which are in many instances now actively engaged in the sacred ministry. Presumably the 31 unreported cases are that large number who refused to contribute to this "latest and most pathetic exploitation" of the 72 reputed Negroes who have been ordained for the United States in the past 100 years.

Father Foley's earlier biography of *Bishop Healy: Beloved Outcaste*, with its rather ample coverage of the lives of the two priest-brothers of the Bishop, had the advantage of dealing with "closed cases" and with a manageable number of them at that. In this book, probably too hastily written for the tide of interest generated by the Healy book, there is at least one untrue and probably defamatory statement about an un-named but identifiable priest that could easily have been prevented by proper checking.

The presence of a fairly adequate index points deceptively to scholarship. The book is, precisely, a chatty, "homey" narrative,

rather loosely constructed, constantly repetitive of felicitous phrases, more hagiography than sociology, perhaps. The best chapter is a comprehensive and neat over-all treatment of "the first hundred years" which appeared, substantially, in *America* of July 13, 1953. The very designation "colored" is indefinite, ambiguous. In his paper at the 16th Annual American Catholic Sociological Society Convention, December 1954, which has been reprinted in the June 1955 issue of the *ACSR* (which is a very neat, scholarly contribution on "The Status and Role of the Negro Priest in the American Catholic Clergy), Father Foley reports that "One 'Negro' priest, identified as such for the past twenty years, is actually a Carib Indian." Father Foley's subjects then, are forty-one priests who identify themselves with the Negro people. As he points out, the number of Negroes who have been ordained is roughly proportionate to the small number of Negro American Catholics, neither of which figures are much credit to the rest of us American Catholics, alas.

SISTER MARY LIGUORI, B.V.M.

Mundelein College, Chicoga 40, Ill.

The Management of Mental Deficiency in Children. By I. Newton Kugelmass. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. Pp. xii+312. \$4.50.

Notwithstanding the author's statement that this is an elementary exposition of childhood amentia, the reader untrained in medical terminology may have great difficulty understanding much that is written in this book; or he may become so discouraged that he may miss much of the really worthwhile material presented by Dr. Kugelmass. Although this book is definitely written for the medical profession, the first two chapters and the last chapter could be read and studied with profit by all those interested in the mentally deficient child.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I comprises two chapters and deals with diagnosis of mental deficiency in children. Part II contains four chapters of a highly technical description of seventy-five types of amentia, classified under four groups of related syndromes: the developmental, the metabolic, the neuromotor, and the psychological. Each of these groups is then sub-divided. In addition there are numerous charts, tables, and illustrations concerning these various types and conditions. Part III contains an excellent formula for the management of mental deficiency in children.

The entire book places emphasis on early recognition of mental retardation and necessity of treatment and special training from the very beginning.

... every facet of the growing personality of a mild or moderate ament is subject to early training, so that he may compensate for his subnormal intellect. Children with I. Q. twenty-five to fifty are trainable and educable. The world's

work can be done by individuals attaining I. Q. seventy-five or over (p. vii-viii).

The first step is to help the parents to recognize the existence of mental deficiency to bring them out of "hiding," and to make them realize that their problem is shared by thousands. The parents should then be given a thorough understanding of the nature of their child's physical and mental condition. The ament is always an individual, not just a standardized type.

The author's program for the training of the ament is the program which should be followed in the training of all children, but requires more understanding, more patience, greater consistency, and a profound reassurance of love and security — not over-protection or over-indulgence. Another point often stressed by Dr. Kugelmass is that mental deficiency is not to be judged by I. Q. alone.

Many people consider the mentally deficient child hopelessly incurable. He is "incurable" in the sense that he cannot be changed into an intelligent, normal child, but it does not mean that he cannot learn; he simply learns at a slow rate, and will never be average. Dr. Kugelmass shows that there are many things that can be done to improve most of these conditions of mental deficiency, and that comparatively speaking, there are few that are hopeless.

The author, however, makes several rather revolutionary statements. For instance: "Genes are the 48,000 nucleoprotein units or the 48 chromosomes in germ cells" (p. 15). No one else, as far as this reviewer has been able to discover, is willing even to hazard a guess as to how many genes are contained in the chromosomes. Also, he states that "statistical studies show that 70 per cent of mental retardation is due to hereditary causes" (p. 288). Most biologists are far more conservative in their estimates — varying between 20 and 50 per cent.

A serious defect from the viewpoint of this reviewer, is the inadequate bibliography, the absence of substantiation by other authorities for revolutionary statements, or new findings. The technical language throughout limits its usefulness.

SISTER LEO MARIE PREHER, O.P.
Siena College, Memphis 17, Tenn.

Culture and Mental Disorders. A Comparative Study of the Hutterites and Other Populations. By Joseph W. Eaton, Ph.D., in collaboration with Robert J. Weil, M.D. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1955. Pp. 254. \$4.00.

This is a weighty contribution to the examination of the question whether cultural conditions can be considered as causative factors for mental disorders. In spite of a social system of "high contentment" with an atmosphere of relaxation and the absence of severe overt anxiety it turns out that the Hutterites (about 8,500 persons, living in 93 colonies in the Dakotas, Mon-

tana, Manitoba, and Alberta) show a rather high number of cases of manic depression.

The conclusion may be permitted that we who are living in a pluralistic society with a low degree of homogeneity and under the impact of competing value systems have no reason to be too disturbed that our inner conflicts will produce an ever increasing number of mental disorders. Were we cut off from cultural vitality we probably would suffer more and be less rewarded for a static life than we now have to pay for existing within a challenging culture in which the most creative forces have again and again to fight the most destructive trends.

Although recent studies have shown that the socio-cultural environment is not a decisive causal factor for mental disturbances the research on the Hutterites is one of the most valuable scientific projects in the field of human relations. First, the choice of the Hutterites as study object means an entirely new approach to comparative cultural studies: this religious sect, living within the context of modern American-Canadian civilization, is as much different from its environment as it has close contacts with it. Hence this time it is not a "primitive" culture which is under scrutiny, and thus the results are more pertinent to us. Second, the authors have tested their own findings by comparing the morbidity rates and symptoms of the Hutterites with nine other studies, made in such varied areas as Formosa, Sweden, Bavaria, Denmark, and others. Finally, Eaton and Weil have produced a research work that makes use of the most refined techniques in fact finding, statistical analysis, and multidisciplinary interpretation.

RUDOLPH E. MORRIS

Marquette University, Milwaukee 3, Wis.

Medical Care for Tomorrow. By Michael M. Davis. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1955. Pp. xii+497. \$6.50.

One gets the impression that the American Medical Association is not going to like *Medical Care for Tomorrow*. The author must have realized this while writing his book for, among others, "that smaller but important body of physicians . . . who are engaged in practicing, managing, studying, teaching, or in determining private or public policies in this field" (p. ix). Still he was willing to present his matter as he saw it, and let the chips fall where they may.

Though the viewpoint is that of "those who receive and pay for [medical care]," and though it is presented at this time because the subject has become a personal issue for millions of people today, the fact remains that the book in its present form will catch and hold the interest of few, with the possible exception of doctors.

Medical Care for Tomorrow could do a world of good if doctors would take the time to read it carefully. It would certainly

make them more socially conscious and would enable them to see the practice of medicine in its social and economic setting. Thus they would be in a better position to work more intelligently and efficiently towards solving the problems of high medical costs — the worry spot in family budgets — and the uneven distribution of medical services in the community.

Since libraries of size might find a place on their reference shelves for *Medical Care for Tomorrow*, an incomplete but comprehensive list of subjects follows. The health needs and demands of people; physicians and allied professions; the economics, organization, and quality of service; the growth of hospitals and clinics; evolutionary processes within medical societies and other organized bodies; the extension and problems of public health work, tax-supported medical care, and health insurance in its various forms.

The final chapters of the book, in seeking to define and to chart lines of private and public action, set about to answer a twofold question; namely, what forms of organization and payment, and in what combinations, a) will yield most to the most people, in scope and amount of service, high in quality and reasonable in cost: and, b) will maintain upon a high level the education, status, and earnings of the professions and institutions which must supply such service? (Cf. p. 303). The author answers, ". . . our way ahead may be along various roads, offering diverse alternatives. The chief alternative is between the two main forms of group payment, insurance and taxation" (p. 429). Of the choice before us, the author says:

. . . we would do well to depend primarily on insurance in order to achieve organized and comprehensive medical services, unified professionally around the patient as a person, administered democratically, and available to all (p. 430).

Even the policy-makers of the A.M.A. cannot argue with this conclusion. And they might even recommend the book to doctors for one of the appendixes alone, namely, the bibliography of 900 items — books, articles, reports et alia.

JOHN F. KENNEY, S.J.

St. Mary's College, Kurseong, West Bengal, India.

Language in Culture. Conference on the Inter-relations of Language and Other Aspects of Culture. Edited by Harry Hoijer. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1954. Pp. xi+280. \$4.50.

As the physical facilities for communication between peoples of different lands increase there arises the necessity for improved methods in intercultural exchange. With the help of grants from the Ford Foundation a group of specialists have undertaken to characterize and compare the major civilizations

in order to indicate elements which are common to them all as well as those special features which give individuality to the culture. Earlier studies in Chinese thought and in Islamic cultural history will be followed by special publications on social organization in China and on village life in India. Special grants from the Ford Foundation have made possible seminars and investigations at the University of Chicago which are devoted to a consideration of the intellectual structure and procedures that need to be developed to give the comparison between cultures a higher measure of validity.

The conference which is reported in this volume was proposed by Robert Redfield whose astute planning made it practicable. The conference was held under the sponsorship of the Department of Anthropology and the papers contributed by the specialists participating in it constitute the chapters of the book. Apparently the conference devoted itself to defining the problems which were considered inherent in the relationship between language and the rest of culture, and to examining the implications of these problems for further study and research. The conception of Benjamin Whorf that language shapes our ideas as well as expresses them, was the thread which seemed to wind its way through all the discussions of the conference although no clear-cut statements of research projects which could be used to test this hypothesis were formulated.

The subject matter of this book has significance for all social scientists who are interested in communication between persons of different cultural backgrounds. Its style, however, is slightly technical and the reader to whom it is addressed is apparently the linguistic expert. However, this is as it should be since the aim of the conference was to clear the ground for the formulation of researchable problems in the relation between language and culture.

RUTH REED

Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D.C.

Good Health for You, Your Family, and Your Community. By Nelson S. Walke, Nathan Doscher, and Glenna Garratt Caddy. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1955. Pp. iv+415. \$4.75.

With many persons the question of health is a matter of religion, with its liturgy of "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." To be sure, "health is to be cherished above riches," but it is not to be made an end in itself. As a means to an end, it merits all that can be said of it, or all that science can bring to it. All too often, the entire field is not adequately covered, nor are the spiritual and supernatural values given sufficient attention.

It is gratifying, indeed, to note that the authors of *Good Health* have touched upon these areas not usually treated in the ordinary textbook on the subject. One gains the idea that to

them "Good Health" is a means to an end and not the end in itself. For instance, the foundation for *Healthful Family Living*, is to be laid in "joyous expectancy" (p. 4) of having children and one's "perpetuation for eternity is through the continuing process of birth" (p. 4). Those who would produce a super-race through breeding, may look to "genocide," if the "laws of eugenics" are too arbitrarily applied, and they may discover that interbreeding of the human race through experimentation "can be carried on only in a fabulous 'never-never' world, where the present moral codes do not exist" (p. 14).

Again in striving for health, the preservation of life seems to be the goal, with little attention given to making it worthwhile after it is preserved. Little lives are saved and older ones are lengthened, but the conditions under which many of these eke out an existence is a sad commentary on what has actually been achieved for a better way of life. In *Good Health* the authors have not only amassed material from the more closely related fields such as genetics, medicine, anatomy, physiology, and nutrition but also have woven into the fabric of their text the psychological and sociological aspect of good health and have carried along through the entire text the implications of the one group of sciences in relation to the other.

The book follows an orderly pattern of development, and is appropriately illustrated, graphed, and summarized. The "Interesting Reading" suggestions at the end of each chapter are of special value. They represent the current literature on the subject, and give additional value to a text that is filled with pertinent information presented in a very usable form.

SISTER LEO MARIE PREHER, O.P.

Siena College, Memphis 17, Tenn.

Social Anthropology of North American Tribes. By Fred Eggan.
Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1955. Pp. xv+
574. \$7.00.

Originally written to honor Professor Radcliffe-Brown, this latest compilation by Fred Eggan adds two new chapters which give the work a broader scope than the title would suggest. The work consists of the contributions of seven students of the British anthropologist. Although none of the American writers are to be singled out as disciples of Radcliffe-Brown, their common background provides a thread of unity throughout the essays.

The body of the work consists of a thorough examination of the social organization of a number of American Indian tribes. Special emphasis is justifiably given to the kinship system of each. Among simpler peoples kinship, contend the authors, is the key to the social organization of the group. This section of work also provides much descriptive and theoretical material on the religious practices, social customs and law-ways of specific tribes.

The final two chapters provide a concise history of social anthropology from Lafitau to the present and an interesting ex-

position of the divergent approaches to the field. Eggan's treatment of methods and results is clear and objective. His conclusion that the sociological approach of the British and the cultural approach of American anthropologists are complementary rather than contradictory, is in keeping with the current belief that an interchange of ideas among the various disciplines will lead to the ultimate enrichment of social science.

JOSEPH G. GREEN, JR.

University of Dayton, Dayton 9, O.

Village India. Studies in the Little Community. Edited by Mc-Kim Marriott. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. Pp. xix+269. \$4.50.

Most of the holistic analyses attempted to date by anthropologists concerned tribal and primitive societies. *Indian Village* is aimed at understanding the operation of communities one rung higher on the cultural ladder, namely, peasant societies. In this endeavor the authors were faced with two main problems: (1) Can a village, which is part of a greater civilization, be satisfactorily comprehended and conceived as a whole in itself? (2) Can understanding of one such village contribute to the understanding of the greater culture and society in which the village is imbedded?

These eight essays show that anthropology has made great strides in the last ten years. Most heartening is the open admission by each author that no community is understandable in terms of current events alone. They frequently attribute their failure to penetrate more deeply into the "motivational system," the "ethos," the "value orientation," of the village studied to the almost impossible task of unravelling its past history.

Probably the most rewarding study in the collection is Marriott's "Little Communities in an Indigenous Civilization." By a two-pronged analysis of the village's social structure and religious life, and the application of Redfield's concepts of universalization, parochialization, and residual categories, he gives an excellent picture of the village's relationship to the larger society as well as to factors, past and present, operating within the community. The comparative analysis of an Indian and a Mexican village by Oscar Lewis is one of the few examples of firsthand comparative field research by the same investigator that we have. Mandelbaum's analytical trilogy of human experience in its relations to *God*, to *nature*, and to *man*, is well conceived but poorly executed.

SYLVESTER A. SIEBER, S.V.D.

Loyola University, Chicago 11, Ill.

Profit Sharing Patterns. By P. A. Knowlton. Evanston, Ill.: Profit Sharing Research Foundation, 1954. Pp. viii+144. \$10.50.

The Profit Sharing Movement has surprised its few critics and probably its many friends by its continuation after the war. Mr. Knowlton, using the results of questionnaires sent to several hundred firms which have tried or are trying Profit Sharing, has tabulated and analyzed the results to establish statistics and classifications on kind, effectiveness, and endurance of plans. If the purpose was to give such statistics, the book is successful.

But Mr. Knowlton does not carefully limit his aims. He does assume that Profit Sharing is an institution in its own right, and gives some very sketchy background of its history. He should not therefore gloss over the problems of the movement. His own dates reveal the fact that most Profit-Sharing plans are very recent. His researches, by their nature, tell little or nothing of the high mortality of all Profit-Sharing plans, certainly necessary information for evaluating present plans.

As interesting as some of the tables on Profit-Sharing are those in the chapter on "Motives and Results." The most frequently avowed reason for installing a plan is "To instill a sense of partnership between employee and employer; to increase employee interest in the enterprise." Cryptic and abstract on its face, this "motive" is quite clear to a person who has read the sources of the Lincoln Plan and the articles sponsored by Pitney-Bowes or other enthusiastic "Profit Sharers." Equally cryptic (although less frequent) are reasons like "for . . . improved industrial relations;" "To further the cause of free enterprise;" and "as a tool for better management." The more concrete reasons are nearly all revealing: "To encourage employee thrift;" "To avert or delay unionization" (certainly a motive hidden behind some of the abstract reasons); "To increase or stabilize profit."

The author has fairly relayed the result of his research. He also seems to realize that selfish motives in management can lead to failure (p. 61), but makes no attempt to analyze how many plans have such motives. With all these discoveries, the author still seems optimistic about profit-sharing.

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

Toward A Democratic Work Process. The Hormel-Packinghouse Workers' Experiment. By Fred H. Blum. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1953. Pp. xxi+229. \$3.50.

The impact of organized work process on the life of the worker is the main theme in this case study of Hormel-United Packinghouse Workers' experiment at Austin, Minnesota. Mr. Blum, a lecturer at Pendle Hall, gained his evidence through the participant-observer method, intensive interviewing and group dynamics.

This "action-research project" report begins with a social history of the organization of Hormel and its twenty years of experience with a system of guaranteed annual wages com-

plemented by a self-administered group incentive system, profit sharing, and a pension plan. The organization of a strong union and its place in industrial life is surveyed in a chapter entitled "You can't run a place like that without a union."

Other chapters deal with workers' feelings about the company, work environment, separation of work and life, workers in the social process of production, and meaning of the union and the company. Interspersed throughout and constituting the major part of the book is the discussion of the impact of guaranteed wages on workers' attitudes and creative self-expression in a democratic process.

The concepts of democracy and creativity are central to the discussion of the work process in this report. Democracy "is an ethical-religious conception of the dignity of the individual and of his creative self-expression and self-realization" (xix). Creativity refers to a situation of freely developing "what is peculiarly one's own in a give-and-take with one's fellow man" (xix). The author believes that the guaranteed wage is an avenue to democratic and creative work process in two ways. It increases workers' security and reverses the trend of subordination of man to capital values by making man a center of socio-economic organization. In such a setting work becomes less a compulsive performance of a task and more a situation of self-expression and self-realization.

It may be pointed out that the experiences of Hormel may not be simply applied to other manufacturers, since variations in such factors as the type of product, history of the company, size of the company, and type of worker makes it inapplicable to a large number of industries.

The guaranteed annual wage is not a cure-all, it is affected severely under certain circumstances and is a very limited plan. Economic stability and social stability will be achieved by full employment (a dynamic concept) and not by guaranteed annual wages (a static concept).

CHESTER A. JURCZAK

Duquesne University, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Analytical Sociology — Social Situations and Social Problems.

By Lowell Juilliard Carr. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1955. Pp. xii+795. \$6.00.

The problem of effectively orientating the beginning student in sociology is a real concern among curriculum analysts today. Carr offers a partial solution in the form of a very usable text which possesses, however, some regrettable limitations. The student-focused character of the book is found in the suggested learning experiences, stimulating organization, method of emphasis and summary (to a repetitious extreme too often), transitional devices, and pertinent collateral reading suggestions. Significantly chosen data supply an empirical foundation from which to work.

As in his earlier work, *Situational Analysis* (Harpers, 1948), Carr utilizes the "knowledge of acquaintance" approach adding in the present work a wealth of discussion to enrich the student's observation with a more technical and scientific foundation. He proposes in the first book of the volume to present an objective picture of contemporary society and the anatomy of its problems. In the second book he discusses values related to these problems within a frame of reference stemming from his own ethical conclusions. He frankly submits this second part as a subjective analysis. He delivers his promise of objectivity in Book I rather well except for a few times when he intrudes his own philosophy by innuendo, an example in point: his extreme Neo-Malthusianism obtrudes itself and reveals the grip it has on his thinking.

His empirical analysis is adequate for the beginning student, but since he chooses social philosophy as his basis of treatment, the work must also be judged in this latter frame of reference. Carr advises some valid and very desirable attitudes toward social difficulties peculiar to American society. He urges with a forceful clarity which leaves the reader with a refreshing satisfaction. However, his inadequate estimate of the nature of man and society logically leads to extreme statements such as the following: "Yet organization *in its very nature* requires the subordination of some to others; privilege for a few, underprivilege for many." Again, "the present point is that organization has *inevitably* meant inequality and the using of some men as means, not ends. In effect, in order to get up out of the jungle, man has had to exploit his own kind" (p. 328 — italics supplied). He moves toward a more moderate position hinging on the principles of graded structure and subsidiarity when he states that "so long as social organization of any kind exists, so long will some men have to subordinate themselves on occasion to preserve that organization" (p. 330).

Having adopted the Kantian system of antimonies, he enmeshes himself in contradictions. The work further suffers from a limited concept of right, its nature and origin (pp. 57-58) by referring exclusively to acquired rights as though these were the only rights man possesses. Other examples of short-comings might be pointed up: he offers the popular criterion of expediency as a substitute for objective morality (pp. 453, 580, 628) and reveals Hobhouse's influence in his thinking when he states that "values are the esteems which we attach to the valuables capable of satisfying desires" (p. 87). He identifies the essence of criminality as "getting something for nothing" (p. 447).

Among other inadequacies may be found an insufficient identification of marriage annulment (p. 404n) and the inadequate handling of the concept of authority (p. 264).

Although he identifies person in the limited Hobhousian sense, Dr. Carr draws some valid conclusions regarding race relations and the labor problem. Restricting his exposition to

an elementary level, the author offers reasonable everyday arguments to justify the workers' position in collective bargaining. Unfortunately some of the more profound and forceful arguments are not used. Nevertheless, the chapters on race and labor are among the best in the book.

SISTER MARY LOIS EBERDT, C.H.M.

Marycrest College, Davenport, Ia.

SHORT NOTICES

Flight and Resettlement. Unesco publication by H. B. M. Murphy and associates. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. Pp. 231. \$3.50.

Thanks to Unesco, we have in this volume probably the first authoritative and extensive analysis of the effects of migration on mental health. The conclusions of the report on this and other matters "apply to the great majority of the D.P.s and pre-war refugees now scattered throughout the world, and to a majority of the countries which have sheltered them" (p. 22).

The symposium is divided into four parts: the first steps, displaced persons, normal resettlement, and psychopathology.

One of the most important findings is that refugees do not necessarily fill the mental hospitals of the countries that receive them. The data suggest "that a relatively simple manipulation of current conditions may enable us to reduce the excess rates of mental breakdown *by half* (italics added)." In communities where the newcomers mixed fairly well with the existing population the rate of hospitalization was considerably less than in communities which were definitely unfriendly or even merely indifferent (the more common situation).

Again, social or cultural isolation is "probably the major factor in producing excess mental disorder in refugees" (p. 194).

GERALD J. SCHNEPP

St. Mary's University, San Antonio 1, Tex.

Billy Sunday Was His Real Name. By William G. McLaughlin, Jr. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. Pp. xxix+325. \$5.50.

Mass revivalism is analyzed here in an interesting and thorough study by an assistant professor of government at Brown University.

The author believes (and the reader is inclined to agree) that Billy Sunday's career is important in our religious history. Faced with a new, complicated, and puzzling culture, Americans "looked for a time to the simple answers which Sunday offered. . . . He won recognition and fame precisely because he embodied so accurately the cultural pattern of his era. If Billy Sunday's career was, in the long run, a failure, it was a failure shared by a generation of Americans."

Daring to Live. By Doris Burton. Chicago: Henry Regnery Co., 1955. Pp. 176. \$3.00.

For inspirational and interesting reading, these ten short life sketches can be highly recommended: Louis Pasteur, Joseph Dutton, Pope St. Pius X, Michael Carlier, Father Muguel Pro, Pier Giorgio Frassati, Father Maximilian Kolbe, Captain High Dormer, Karl Leisner, and Wing Commander Paddy Finucane.

PERIODICAL REVIEWS

JOSEPH F. GENSERT, *Editor*
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK 58, N. Y.

Thomas, John L., S.J., "Family Crisis: Cultural Lag or Cultural Discontinuity," *Social Order*, V (8) : 362-368, October 1955.

If a Catholic husband forbids his wife to have any word in his decision to buy a new home, or if the same Catholic family forbids a teen-age daughter to go to the senior prom, or is shocked if she smokes when in college, the family is suffering from a case of "cultural lag." It is failing to adjust itself to social changes which would not involve a surrender of basic values.

If the Catholic family forbids the teen-age girl to spend the week-end at a beach house, unsupervised, with other teen-age boys and girls, or if it tries to prevent the marriage of a son to a divorcee, it is suffering from the problem of "cultural discontinuity." It is trying to maintain basic family values in a society which encourages behavior that makes those values difficult or impossible to maintain.

No family is going to be able to avoid both these kinds of problems in American society. Social change is inevitable and is going to have a strong impact on the family. Catholics will meet the problems most successfully by keeping a clear distinction between the two types of problems mentioned above. Our modern culture is all confused because many people today claim that all problems are problems of "cultural lag." They seem to think that concern over pre-marital pregnancy, anxiety about birth control, or resistance to divorce are all examples of an irrational emphasis on traditional practices which should be adjusted to modern conditions. They miss the problem because they fail to see that basic values are and must be involved in this whole question of social change.

On the other hand, Catholics may miss the problem also by confusing the two, and by considering social adjustments as a surrender of basic values. They confuse that which is merely traditional with that which is moral, and can thus be upset by difficulty in the face of new social customs. Equality of husband and wife, and increased independence of children can be reconciled with basic moral values. Bobbed hair, lipstick and slacks are compatible with female virtue.

The heart of the problem for Catholics is the need to distinguish the fundamental principle of virtue from matters of social custom to which the principle must be related in different societies. This is not easy for Catholics in the United States. As a minority group which has often suffered attacks on its moral positions, Catholics may tend to look with suspicion on any innovation coming from the majority group. Secondly, practices which later became accepted and customary, can in their beginnings be associated with disregard for basic values. Thirdly, every generation has its own life, and finds it extremely difficult to look without anxiety on the new customs of the next generation. Finally, some practices which seem innocent may have unforeseen consequences; Catholics may find it necessary to resist them after they have become customary.

The preservation of basic Catholic values of family life in a rapidly changing society thus appears to be a difficult thing for which Catholics must be carefully prepared. This type of writing by Father Thomas will be a most valuable part of that preparation. The current article is the fifth of a series on the Catholic Family in American culture. They are eminently worth the reading, and they will fortunately appear soon in book form under the same title.

JOSEPH P. FITZPATRICK, S.J.

Fordham University, New York, N.Y.

Scheuer, Joseph F., C.P.P.S., Joseph B. Schuyler, S.J., Frank A. Santopolo, "Parish Sociology," *Thought*, XXX (117): 243-259, Summer 1955.

In Catholic circles, at least, the stimulus for the development of a "sociology of the parish" has been provided by practical problems of social change and religious participation. An extensive international literature, incompletely reviewed in this brief article, reflects the concern of Catholic leaders to ascertain levels of religious practice and roots of parochial disorganization. Through his research "the sociologist is a most valued servant of vital if humble station to the theologian" (p. 244), or, more properly at this level of investigation, to the pastor.

The main objective of the interesting research in the social aspects of the parish under way at Fordham University is "an analysis of the role of the metropolitan locality area, with its related socio-economic and geographic factors, in conditioning the religious behavior of the population living within its boundaries" (p. 253). The first stage of this analysis, in which the authors are now engaged, consists mainly in the compilation of ecological and demographic data after experimentation with various techniques of observation. It may be hoped that the use of census tract data will be emulated, for there is a wealth of factual material available in the federal census, reports of statistical agencies, social surveys, and the like, which could be organized in terms of "parish locality areas." Eventually such material should be gathered by ecclesiastical statistical offices (which do not yet exist in this country) at diocesan and national levels.

It is in the second stage of analysis, not yet outlined, that more specifically sociological research is to be expected. Precise hypotheses need to be formulated and tested, concerning the ecology of parishes, their roles in community organization, their functions in the maintenance of ethnic and class groups, etc. Would the data on the Bronx parishes, for example, provide any indications of the validity of the hypotheses which the Abbé Houtart has advanced in *Social Compass* or Will Herberg in *Protestant-Catholic-Jew* concerning the Church in the United States? The further research of the authors through their sociological laboratory and graduate seminars will no doubt be devoted to these questions. The present article introduces the subject.

C. J. NUSSSE

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Osborne, William, "Slavery's Sequel: A Freeman's Odyssey," *Jubilee*, III (5): 10-23, September 1955. LaFarge, John, S.J., "Christianity and the Negro," *ibid.*, 50-57.

This reviewer heard today about a young Negro who has a wife, two children and an aged aunt to support. He is intelligent, alert, has an M.A. degree (hopes to get a Ph.D.) and is now working full time for less than \$2,000 a year in one of our metropolitan centers. The neighborhood in which he is forced to live is such that if his children were allowed to play around out-of-doors they would be in constant physical and moral danger. This young man is interested in Catholicism. He apparently is one among the many of our colored Americans who is able to see the Church, in spite of all the human failings and weaknesses of some members, as a divine institution which has never compromised in its belief in the equality and dignity of all men.

Injustice is rampant as this case so aptly illustrates. More and more people need to know what is being done and what can be done to counteract it. There is still much room for enlightenment on basic historic and contemporary facts relating to the race problem.

It is for these reasons and because *Jubilee* is directed toward a wide reading audience that this special issue on "Catholicism and the Negro" is a really important one. The selection of activities to be treated and of individuals to be recognized must have been difficult because they are so many and varied. The choice was well made.

The reader is given well-illustrated and well-written stories of how Catholics are working for and with Negroes in urban, rural and the fast-growing urban centers of this country. The family, school, parish and mission are the channels used and examples from each are given. Of particular interest to sociologists, however, will be Dr. Osborne's and Father LaFarge's articles.

The former, an adaptation of the author's doctoral dissertation, gives an historical perspective to the role of the Church among the Negroes in America starting with the Emancipation Proclamation when slightly over one per cent were Catholics. It was against a background of prejudice, bitterness and strife that some sixty bishops from North and South convened in Baltimore in 1866 for the second Plenary Council to discuss the future status of the Negro. They were able to do little by way of concrete plans for missions among the Negroes till the Third Plenary Council met eighteen years later. Other major problems of the rapidly growing Church absorbed so much attention and the doctrine of white supremacy was so potent in society that a "golden opportunity to reap a harvest of souls" slipped away.

Some outstanding men like Archbishop John Ireland and John Boyle O'Reilly took a firm stand against interracial injustice and brought out in clearest focus the doctrine of Christ and His Mystical Body. Others, such as the Josephite Fathers and the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People devoted their lives to this cause which was frequently scorned by fellow Catholics.

Progress was real but slow, and as the Negro, predominantly rural, became predominantly urban new problems arose. The author deals with many of these, and with the Church's effort to meet them. He brings the situation up to date. Between 1928 and 1953 there were 250,000 converts, half of today's 500,000 Negro Catholics.

Father LaFarge's article has a different emphasis from that of Osborne's. In it he answers such question as: Why are so many Negroes Methodists or Baptists? What does attract the Negro to Catholicism? How can one help bridge the gap between acceptance of the natural rights' teachings of Christianity and the inward realization of the same?

The important sociological ramifications of Protestantism are dealt with in some detail. The author shows how the churches held their sway not only by offering a variety of social activities but by singling out and training Negro leaders. Thus they gave a feeling of real worth and importance where there had previously been rejection and humiliation.

The contribution of the Negro to the Church is described as "a tremendous dynamism." Much of this energy, however, is lost "in the sheer business of living as a Negro in the United States." Church and country suffer as a result. On the international scene fewer obstacles are met. "The voice of the American Catholic Negro has an honored place today among the councils of his own race and is becoming increasingly heard abroad."

Undergraduate reading lists on "The Negro in America" will be enriched by this issue of *Jubilee*.

MARGARET M. BEDARD

College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Tappan, Paul W., "Some Myths About the Sex Offender," *Federal Probation*, XIX (2): 7-12, June 1955.

Laymen, legislators, teachers, and correctional workers themselves frequently have fallacious notions about the "sex offender" and his treatment.

In 1949 the State of New Jersey appointed a Commission to investigate the habitual sex offender. In this article, Dr. Tappan, lawyer-sociologist at New York University and a member of the New Jersey Commission, considers eleven of the more common myths about sex offenders in light of the Commission's findings. Among those he considers are:

1. *That tens of thousands of homicidal sex fiends stalk the land.* The Commission found that the vast majority of sex deviates are minor offenders. Not more than 5 per cent of convicted sex offenders use physical force upon a victim. Homicide associated with sex crimes is unusual.
2. *That sex offenders are usually recidivists.* Sex offenders have one of the lowest recidivist rates of all types of criminals. Among serious crimes, homicide alone has a lower rate of recidivism.
3. *That "sex psychopathy" or sex deviation is a clinical entity.* Most of the psychiatric authorities consulted pointed to the wide disagreement among psychiatrists as to the meaning of the term "sex psychopath." Hospital authorities handling "sex psychopaths" committed to them found a wide variety of psychological types, including "normal" persons, represented in their groups.
4. *That these individuals are lustful and oversexed.* Most sex deviates treated under the law are undersexed. With the exception of rapists, most are men past the prime of life.

5. *That the sex control laws passed recently in one-third of the states are getting at the brutal and vicious sex criminal and should be adopted generally to wipe out sex crime.* Most sex offenders adjudicated under such laws are minor deviates, not "sex fiends."
6. *That the sex problem can be solved merely by passing a new law on it.* Experience with laws directed against the sex offender reveal the futility of ineffectual legislation, e.g., most states having "sex psychopath" laws make little use of them. When they are applied, they frequently establish dangerous precedents involving: (1) due process; (2) commitment to mental hospitals of persons with little or no clinical abnormality; (3) crowding state hospital facilities with minor sex deviates.

Drawing their conclusions largely from fact, clinical opinion, and legal argument, the Commission has exposed a number of erroneous assumptions about the sex offender. Anyone interested in him and his treatment will find this article a convenient reference.

JOHN M. MARTIN

Fordham University, New York, N.Y.

Mead, Margaret, "Effects of Anthropological Field Work Models on Interdisciplinary Communication in the Study of National Character," *The Journal of Social Issues*, XI (2), 1955.

The most recent *Journal of Social Issues* entitled, "New Directions in the Study of National Character" concerns itself with the progress made in the past decade toward a truly scientific study of national character. It is not our desire here to discuss all six papers included in the symposium. Rather, we should prefer to single out for special comment the paper presented by Dr. Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Ethnology at the American Museum of National History. In this paper Dr. Mead attempts to compare anthropological and psychological methods in an effort to clarify certain misunderstandings surrounding the type of analytical procedures used by the anthropologist. The contention is made that confusion exists because the anthropologist holds one set of assumptions and the psychologist, another.

For the keynote of her discussion Dr. Mead quotes from a previous work by psychologist Maurice Farber, who is the editor of the symposium. Dr. Farber refers to certain anthropological techniques as "haphazard and impressionistic." Rather than "haphazard," Mead finds these steps an attempt to resolve certain practical difficulties faced by any investigator of primitive society. It would be fine, admittedly, if the anthropologist could set down, as does the experimental psychologist, certain logically posited procedures and carry them out in a precise, orderly fashion. However, certain exigencies of actual situations present obstacles. The field worker faced with the problem of learning a primitive language might agree that it would be scientifically most productive to select an interpreter on the basis of an "ideal type" definition. In actuality, however, there may be only one or two individuals who are even capable of acting as interpreter, and the chance that they come close to the "ideal type" is indeed slim. In his methodology the anthropologist must include ready devices to cope with such problems.

The psychologist and anthropologist also have different "criteria for accepting a piece of work" (p. 5). When the anthropologist studies a given community, he sets up a "social microcosm" of that society. The individuals within the "social microcosm" are then placed in relation to one another in a "series of specified structures" and their relative positions "critically evaluated." The result in terms of scientific acceptability is that "every act, every phrase, every gesture" (p. 7) can be considered in relation to the overall structure. Moreover, "human factors" and "biological constants" are considered when relating parts to the whole and vice versa in the microcosm. The psychologist on the other hand is concerned with statistically arrived at samples based on matched variables so that a projection can be made from a given sample to a given universe. Analyses are then made from statistically significant and valid correlations.

Furthermore, anthropology, according to Dr. Mead, is historically connected with natural history and descriptive biology. Psychology, however, is closely related to the experimental approach of the natural sciences. If recognized, this difference in historical attachment can be utilized to produce a dual, complementary approach to the study of national character. If not realized it may make cooperation between the two disciplines impossible of fruitful scholarship. It is suggested that in cooperative ventures both psychologists and anthropologists keep in mind their differing methodological models — the complex whole of anthropology plus the specific experiments of psychology.

In his summary and critique of materials presented in this issue Dr. M. Farber states and rightly so, that Margaret Mead has shed new insight and understanding on the precise methods used by anthropologists in field work projects. However, he feels that much of the discussion by Mead is limited to methods used in the study of primitive societies, and hardly applicable in the same form to research in our more complex society. Dr. Farber expresses the belief that neither the tenets of experimental psychology nor of anthropology can be used without reservation when dealing with present day society. Speaking as one trained in the methods of sociology, the reviewer would be inclined to agree with the cautions raised by Dr. Farber. Too many of the recent studies of national character make no reference at all to methodology used. Would not more scientifically productive efforts be made by following the more exact categories of the social psychologist? Let us state concretely in our writings on national character the methods followed no matter how unsophisticated they may be. Hence, by building one on another we may contribute to the development of an adequate methodology. However, let us also keep in mind with the anthropologist that a society is a complex whole having many intertwining parts. Let us keep a broad perspective, but let us be rigid task-masters with regard to the means we may take to secure such a perspective.

MARGARET DONNELLY

Marymount College, New York, N.Y.

John Tracy Ellis, "American Catholics and the Intellectual Life," *Thought*, XXX (118); 351-88. Autumn 1955.

It is safe to predict that Father Ellis will find that he has opened an area of real controversy in his analysis of the intellectual failings of

American Catholicism. Rarely does one encounter so frank and incisive a bit of self-analysis, and the author deserves the fullest attention and deepest gratitude of Catholic sociologists who have considered and debated the need for research into the impact of Catholicism in this country. His article is both an indictment and an explanation of the situation that obtains. It is particularly in connection with the reasons he offers for the unsatisfactory product and position of the Catholic intellectual that the sociologist will find many fruitful hypotheses for empirical research.

The reasons are familiar enough; the great value of this article is the fact that it has organized them into a consistent whole. Father Ellis sees the following as being of prime importance: the fact that American intellectual climate has been aloof and unfriendly to Catholic thought and ideas; the peculiar social and economic character of the American Catholic population traceable to its recent immigrant origin; the egalitarian spirit pervading the American scene (and accepted by American Catholics) which has the effect of disvaluing intellectual distinction; the absence of an "intellectual tradition" among American Catholics; the prevailing materialistic ethos (again, affecting American Catholics as well as other Americans) which prefers success in business to distinction in intellectual pursuits; the failure of affluent Catholics to match the generosity of endowments given non-Catholic colleges and universities by their benefactors; the failure of clerical leaders to recognize and stress the value of Catholic intellectualism — a fact that has led to the reduction of the seminary to the status of a training school; and, finally, the failure of Catholics — lay as well as clerical — to provide recognition, support, and encouragement to the Catholic scholars that do appear on the scene despite the other obstacles.

A special note of criticism is offered regarding the Catholic graduate school. Ellis sees, first, a betrayal of the great intellectual traditions in the humanities and liberal arts, traditions to which little more than lip service can be given in the face of the lingering evils of vocationalism and intellectualism. Secondly, he bemoans the multiplication of graduate schools beyond available facilities; he sees this as a betrayal of one another in that the intense competition among these graduate schools tends to result in "a perpetuation of mediocrity and the draining away from each other of the strength that is necessary if really superior achievements are to be attained."

His analysis of the status of Catholic schools and their graduates draws upon materials with which most Catholic sociologists are familiar. This is truly a significant article.

GORDON C. ZAHN

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